PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,921.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd ,,	ARABIA	7903		
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
23rd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
23rd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th ,,	CHINA	7912		
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	5th Dec. ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. ,,
*† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,016	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	22nd Oct.	31st Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct.)
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 18th ,,	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Oct.	7 a.m,	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,150 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3030	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
12th October, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDA
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne. R. N. R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

- They are self adjusting
- There is nothing to break
- They are always Horizontal
- They are the acme of comfort and very strong
- No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR, December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER

For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW

SUFFERERS' TALISMAN.

"ZAM-ZAM"	Is the only unfailing remedy for Cholera ; Colic ; Cramp ; Flatulence ; Dyspepsia ; Lassitude. Almost instantaneous in its effect. Is an enduring, powerful, stimulant ; Yet does not excite the vascular and nervous systems.
"ZAM-ZAM."	It assists oxidation ; keeps up the animal heat ; stimulates circulation ; and supports the exhausted state of the system,
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is a great Germicide ; is a safeguard against Epidemics of Cholera ; Measels ; Plague ; Fleas and other insects are killed by its smell.
"ZAM-ZAM."	The only Deodorizer. Purifies the air. It forms the best Disinfectant to be sprinkled in sick-rooms ; subsides stink.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is a cure for Dipsomania (drunkenness) ; a certain remedy for Sea-sickness.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is the unrivalled Embrocation for Sprains ; Muscular Pains ; Strains etc.
"ZAM-ZAM"	Is an antiseptic Mouth-Wash ; kills fetid smell ; arrests decay ; sweetens the breath ; and imparts sensation of freshness. Is an antiseptic Eau de Cologne, the best Refrigerant ever found. Absorbs heat marvellously.

☞ See the trade-mark of a wading bird, Per Bot. ans. 8 ; and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
ZOOMA MUSJID—BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of
SILK BLOUSES,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS, ICES,
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RESTAURANT.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.

BREAKFAST. TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY

CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

CAKES. PASTRY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY	Up-To-Date.
WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
SILVER-PLATE	Up-To-Date.
ELECTRO PLATE	Up-To-Date.

Write for our New Catalogue of
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share ; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS :
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
The Honourable Mr. EBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHAD, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebbrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
TYEBBHAI M. MAHOMEDALLY MASKATIWALLA, Esq.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq, (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

SECRETARIES :
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above is anticipated to be sufficient to float the Company successfully doing away with the necessity of any further calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE SECRETARIES,
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CMPANY, LIMITED.
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENNLEMEN—

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up......shares in the abovenamed Company, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me.

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs.........being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on the number of shares applied for by me, and agree to pay the balance of Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

Name in full..
Address..
Occupation..
Date..
Signature..

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ADELPHI HOTEL,

Clare Road, BYCULLA.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE.

ON TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1906,
AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Two Ladies.
Tickets can be had at the Door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "SCHARZFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP and LONDON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY the 17th and 18th instant, being Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL LEECH, DECEASED,
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE FIRM OF
S. L. NORMAN & COY., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of the death of the abovenamed SAMUEL LEECH, the business of the firm of S. L. Norman & Coy has been temporarily suspended pending arrangements for the Administration of the Estate.

J. SANDERS SLATER
Administrator-General of Bombay.
BOMBAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1906.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Electrical Engineer at the Electric Light Works, Baroda, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., a STEAM OMNIBUS (LIFUE), made by Liquid Fuel Engineering Co., on Symon House system, to seat 16 to 18 passengers, suitable for country and Dak services. Complete in good condition. Will be shown in working order at the time of auction. Earnest money Rs. 100 for right of bidding.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Baroda Estate.
11th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 25 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for A LOAN of 25 LAKHS of RUPEES upon DEBENTURES bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2 The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st June 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either in to the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of December 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of December, 1906. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 5th day of November 1906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit abovenamed. A separate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1906.

H. C. HARVEY,
Secretary.

Dated the 8th October, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

To
THE SECRETARY,
TO the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.,

I/we the Undersigned hereby apply for............ Debentures of Rs.............. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 8th October, 1906, and I/we send herewith a receipt for Rs..................being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of December, 1906.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs...................per cent.

Signature ....
Address ....
Dated .... 1906.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WALTER HARRIDENCE, late Sub-Conductor Indian Telegraph Department, Sukkur.
BALWANTRAO BAPOO VAVOOTRAY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
WILLIAM ALBERT WILSON, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Belgaum.
JOHN READ, late Regimental Sergeant Major, 4th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi.
CHARLES LAMBERT JOHN, late a Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Butcher's Island, Bombay.
RUTTONBAI, widow of DHUNJI EBJI, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

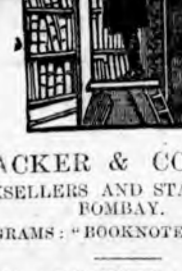
J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1906.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, (Australia.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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TELEGRAMS: "BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

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Techno-Chemical Receipt Book. Arranged by Wm. F. Brannt and Wm. H. Wahl. Containing several thousand receipts, covering the latest, most important and most useful discoveries in Chemical Technology, and their practical application in the arts and the industries. Illustrated by 78 engravings......	7	14
A Dictionary of Dyes, Mordants, and other Compounds used in Dyeing and Calico Printing. By Christopher Rawson, F.I.C., &c., Walter M. Gardner, F.C.S., &c., and W. F. Haycock, Ph. D., F.C.S..............	14	0
Practical Receipts. By Dr. H. R. Berkeley and W. M. Walker. For the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, and for Home use..............	6	9
Indigo Manufacture. By J. Bridges-Lee, M.A., F.G.S. A practical and Theoretical Guide to the Production of the Dye. With numerous illustrative experiments.		
Precious Stones. Popular account of their characters, occurence and applications with an introduction to their determination for Mineralogists, Lapidaries, Jewellers, etc. With an Appendix on Pearls and Coral. By Dr. Max Bauer. Translated by L. T. Spencer, M. A., with 20 coloured plates and 94 figures in the text..............	36	12
Printing. A Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography as applied more particularly to the printing of books. By C. T. Jacobi, 3rd edition, revised..............	5	12
Jewellery. By Cyril Davenport. With a coloured frontispiece and 41 other illustrations...........	2	3
Rubber Hand Stamps and the Manipulation of Rubber. A practical Treatise on the Manufacture of India Rubber, Hand Stamps, small articles of India Rubber, the Hektograph, special inks, cements and allied subjects, etc. By T. O'Conor Sloane. Illustrated..............	3	12
Elementary Coal Mining. By George L. Kerr, M. E., M. I. M. E. With 200 illustrations......	2	10
Art of Perfumery and the Methods of obtaining the odours of plants, the growth and general Flower Farm System of Raising Fragrant Herbs, etc. Edited by Charles H. Presse, illustrated..............	7	14
Notes on Assaying. By Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, E.M. Ph. D., and Edmund H. Miller, A. M. N. Illustrated..............	10	15
Odorographia. A Natural History: of Raw Materials and Drugs used in the Perfume Industry, &c. By F. Ch. Sawer, F. L. S. 2 vols..............	15	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DADAR.

On and from the 15th October, 1906, and until further notice, a MOTOR CAR SERVICE will be introduced between BOMBAY and DADAR.

For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Dadar.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER, 1906.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., MONDAY, 15th October, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

MATHERAN

TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM, P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against LETTING OFF or THROWING FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1906.

FOR SALE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

CLTOHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th instant, the WATER SUPPLY from the Malabar Hill Reservoir will be SHUT OFF from 5-30 A. M. until midnight, to enable the leakage from this Reservoir to be ascertained.

Water supply will be given to all parts of the City at the usual hours, but at LOW PRESSURE.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E. M. I. M. E. &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay 12th October 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHURSEDBAI, widow of BALOO MIYA SAMSOODIN PENKAR, HOOSEIN MIYA BALOO MIYA, BAI AYESHABAI, wife of HOOSEIN MIYA BALOO MIYA and MAHOMEDALLY HOOSEIN MIYA, have contracted TO SELL to our Client, Dr. Merwanji Jamshedji Hakim, the following property namely:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, chawls and shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1267 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 620, New No. 4,547, Old Survey No. 1/33, and New Survey No. 2/85, and which stands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the said Bai Khursedbai, and which is Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward No. 5,866 (3), Street No. 342B, in the name of the said Mohomedally Hoosein Miya and Bai Ayeshabai, wife of Hoosein Miya Baloo Miya, and under Ward Nos. 5,866 (2) 5867 (1) and 5,867 (2), and Street Nos. 342A 343, 343A, in the name of Baloo Miya bin Samsoodin Penkar and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Valji, on or towards the South by the property secondly described, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Nathoo Valji and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Lady Jamshedji Road and which said properties are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the mesuages, tenements, bungalow, outhouses and a house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 744, New No. 4684, and New Survey No. 1/85 and which stands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the said Bai Khursedbai and which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Ward No. 5866 (1) Street No. 342, standing in the name of Baloo Miya Samsoodin Penkar and under No. 5867 (3), Street No. 343B, standing in the name of Hoosein Miya Baloo Miya and is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property first herein before described, on or towards the South by a public Road, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Lady Jamshedji Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

All persons having any claim against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easements or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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IS NOW
THE BEST
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IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village,
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, WALERS, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, WALERS, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE till Wednesday 17th, Prices highly reduced, once visit will repay at CALLIAN MOTEE & Co. Opposite Gokuldas Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED a retired WARRANT or NON-COMMD. OFFICER, as a travelling Agent, None but steady man should apply to G. N. MANN, 56 Esplanade Road, Fort.

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

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DEATH.

KARANJWALLA—October 12, Bai Jerbai, wife of Ruttonjee B. Karanjwalla. Funeral ceremony will take place at her residence, Khetwady 3rd Lane, at 8 a.m., (Bombay Time) to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—October 4, at Orchid, Lee, Darjeeling, the wife of E. C. Onslow Graham, of a daughter.

HUMPHREYS—October 3, at Simla, the wife of R. Humphreys, C. S. of a daughter.

STANDLEY—September 28, at Bulandshahr, U. P., the wife of A. W. E. Standley, P. W. D., Irrigation, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLANDFORD—September 19, at 1, Sydenham-park-road, Sydenham, S. E., the residence of her sister, Mrs. Fuller, Augusta, Mary, third daughter of the late John Folliott Blandford and for 44 years missionary in Travancore, South India, aged 71.

STEWART—September 28, at Fort Munro, Donald Archibald, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Stewart, P. W. D., Multan, aged 8½ months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m.; Sun sets, 5h. 40m.; High water, 7-49m., 7-43a; Low water, 0-48m., 2-14a.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, 3 p. m.

Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company, 84 Apollo Street, 3 p. m., (B.T.)

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 8-42m., 8-50a., Low water, 1-58m., 2-57a.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Commissioner of Police reports that a lotah, a lamp, a despatch-book, handkerchiefs, some money and a stick have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office and awaits owner.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Senior and Junior class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet as usual on at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at their respective places. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B. A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-law, will expound Mills Essay on Liberty to the Senior class.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

Fanfare March		Lehnhardt
Selection from	The Cingalee	L Monckton
Valse Espagnole	San Sebastian	Dodswell
Selection of Tostis Songs		Pougher
Song (cornet)	Sing me to sleep	Greene
Intermezzo two-step	Ramond	Lee Johnson

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Unter Die Saldatue	Fahrbach
Overture	Masaneillo	Auber
Valse Walk	Laughing Water	W Hager
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	The Garden Party	A Margis
Selection	Girl from Kays	Caryll
Galop	The Tourists	Fredhe

A GRAVE MISTAKE.—At about 7 p. m. yesterday, information was received from the J. J. Hospital that a Parsee woman, named Sherenbai, was in the hospital suffering from opium poisoning. From enquires it appeared that she is the wife of one Jehangir Shapurji residing at Ardeshir Street. At about 2 p. m. her mother-in-law took some liniment composed of rum, opium and camphor, put it into a glass and rubbed a portion of it on her arms, leaving the glass on the table. Near it was another glass containing black coffee. Sherenbai, by mistake, drank the contents of the wrong glass, but on finding out her mistake she informed her husband who sent for medical aid. She was treated, but as her condition grew worse she was removed to the hospital where she is now progressing favourably.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at Chinchpooghli Railway Station concerning the death of Saroobai (25), wife of a Hindu labourer Ramji Somla, residing at DeLisle Road. Evidence showed that yesterday morning deceased approached the rails though the gates were closed, by passing through the wire railings when a down goods train was passing. She was warned by watchmen on the gates against crossing the line as a down goods train was about to pass. Decease took no heed of the warning and in her attempt to cross the rails she was knocked down and run over by the engine. The driver had whistled to warn deceased to keep off the rails, but he could not stop the engine in time to save her. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the statement in one of your contemporaries of Monday last, that if the rumour that His Majesty the King of Portugal has selected for appointment as Archbishop of Bombay, the Revd. Father S. Noti, S.J., be true, great satisfaction will be felt not only by the members of the Roman Catholic community of Bombay, but by other communities as well, I may be allowed to state it as my opinion that every Catholic is loyally bound to accept the selection once it is confirmed by the Supreme Pontiff, but it is inconsistent with the facts of the case, to say "A great satisfaction will be felt" if the appointment is confirmed. A great agitation was made for the appointment being filled by an Englishman and a memorial has been sent to the Holy Father, notwithstanding the interference of the Delegate Apostolic. I may add that 60 years ago, the Right Revd. Dr. Whelan, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, expressed the opinion that Indian Sees should be filled by British Prelates. I understand that communications have been received from His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon and from all eminent English ecclesiastics, expressing sympathy with the prayer of the memorialists and promising support. It is, therefore, evident that the appointment of a foreigner is not likely to cause a genuine satisfaction.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, October 12. A CATHOLIC.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. R. Rubattino Capt. M. Saporiti sailing for Europe on the morning, afternoon. Cabin passenger are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 at 8 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 6 a.m. (Standard Time.) With all their luggage and kit.

To Aden—Dossabhoy Cawasji J Merwaye Mr Wredden.

To Port Said—Mrs P Leschiuskey

To Naples and Genoa—Mrs F Bannister, Sister Beda, Mr Bettene court, Mrs and 2 children, The Right Rev M Bonaventure Bishop of Nagpur, Miss D Burke, Rev Fr G Capra, Mr A M and Mrs Clemenger, Lieut Col R Cobb, Miss Danny, Countess M Della Cerda and daughter, Mr G B Di Casa, Mrs J Dodin, Miss Gustafson, Rev Fr P Montz, Capt and Mrs Pocock, Mr C A Radice, Mr F Rossi, Miss Spinning, Mrs Strachey and girl- Rev Fr Stanislaus, Rev Fr P Sirdher.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	.
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	13	9	99
Total plague deaths to date	133,835		
Same date last year	4	4	89

MOTOR CAB REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW OPEN GYMKHANA.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 11.

A very interesting little meeting opened to-day, the fields however embraced entirely local representation. The sporting spirit that once prevailed in Cawnpore, Faizabad and other neighbouring stations has seemingly been obliterated. The attendance for the season was quite normal. The racing was good and of a higher standard than Gymkhanas. The three principal events were won by young sportsmen of the Royal Dragoons who rode the winners. It is some time back since Major Climo last gave us a taste of his quality in riding and he has lost none of his skill. Our sporting General returns to Lucknow to-night. The following are the details :—

THE STICKS PLATE.

M'Cleod's Dainty Lady 11st 3lbs, (carried 11st 9lbs) Mr Tomkinson 1
Captain Henley's Belinda 12st 4lbs......... Mr Higgins 2
Blewitt's Benjamin 12st 4lbs............................Owner 3

Also ran :—Melody 10st 9lbs, (carried 11s); Woodcock 10st 7lbs, (carried 11st 1lb.)

Betting :—6 to 4 on Dainty Lady, 2 to 1 against Benjamin, 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Woodcock and Belinda led alternately to the three-quarter mile where Belinda drew away with a clear lead, followed by Benjamin and Dainty Lady till from the three furlongs Dainty Lady went up to the leader and catching her at the distance drew away and won comfortably by four lengths two lengths between second and third. Time—3 min. 25 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.

Mr Murray's German Gold 9st 10lbs...Capt Leighton 1
Colonel Leake's Japan 9st 7lbs.........................Owner 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Leave-Refused 9st 3lbs Rahim 3

Also ran :—Korban 10st 8lbs (carried 10st 10lbs.)

Betting :—Evens Korban, 2 to 1 against each German Gold and Leave-Refused, and 4 to 1 Japan.

The Race.—German Gold took leave of his field soon after the start and drawing away came in an easy winner by six lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time 55 secs.

THE DUFFERS' PLATE.

Lala Radha Mohun's Naughty Girl 8st 9lbs Stuffy 1
Blewitt's Frenchwoman 10st 2lbs (carried 10st 4lbs)........................Mr Chapmam } Dead heat.
Thakor Sripal Singh's Soosan 7st 12lbs Rambux } Dead heat.

Also ran Talisman 10st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Naughty Girl, 3 to 1 against Talisman and Soosan and 8 to 1 Frenchwoman.

The Race.—Naughty Girl and Soosan led abreast till from the distance Naughty Girl drew away and won by two lengths. Frenchwoman came with a strong run in the rails and made a dead heat with Soosan for second place. No time taken.

THE MAHOMED BAGH PLATE.

Charring's Senator 10st 3lbs (carried 10st 5lbs) Owner 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Nagam 10st 1lb.........Rahim 2
Hudson's Belmeath 10st 7lbs ....Owner 3

Also ran.—Rose Water 8st 2lbs, and White Heather 10st 3lbs which was scratched on the course.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Senator, 6 to 4 against Rose Water, 4 to 1 Nagam and 5 to 1 Belmeath.

The Race.—Nagam led from the start with Belmeath and Senator lying handy; then from the distance challenged Nagam and holding him safe won by a length; five lengths between second and third. Time.—1 min. 20 secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Elsie 11st 2lbs.........Rahim 1
Chapman's Zoe 11st 12lbs ....Owner 2
Lalla Radha Mohum's Black Prince 9st 2lbs...Stuffy 3

Also ran.—Koorlong 10st 10lbs but was disqualified.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Koorlong 2 to 1 against Elsie; 3 to 1 Black Prince, 5 to 1 Zoe.

The Race.—Koorlong took the lead from the start, but going wide at the home turn Black Prince was left with the lead but after another furlong the latter was in trouble and Koorlong and Elsie fought out the issue, Koorlong securing the verdict by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time 1 m. 9 2/5 secs.

An objection was lodged against Koorlong for crossing Elsie which after enquiry was upheld.

THE ARAB POLO PLATE.

Major Climo's Gray Knave 11st ....Owner 1
Wahl's Fitz 11st ....Mr Hudson 2
Captain Henley's Bubbles 11st............Owner } Dead heat.
Durham's Polo Club's Punchens 11st Mr Turner } Dead heat.

Also ran.—His Majesty, 11st.

Betting.—Evens GrayKnave, 2 to 1 against Punchens and Bubbles, and 6 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Gray Knave and Bubbles led from the start, then from the distance Gray Knave drew away and won by two lengths from Fitz who came with a run in the rails and snatched the second place by lengths from the dead heaters. Time 42 2/5 secs.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AT a Committee meeting held on September 18th, it was resolved that the proceedings at these meetings should, in future, be communicated to the Press for publication.

Major Barlow having tendered his resignation as he was about to leave Bombay, Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, I. M. S., was elected Joint Honorary Secretary in his place.

At a meeting held on Friday, October 5th, it was decided to take a room in a central possition as an office and Member's room, to start a library and to take in the leading periodicals devoted to the subject of motoring. A first-floor room has accordingly been engaged in Esplanade Road, next to the Bomday Club and it is hoped to open the room to Members by November 1st.

The annual subscription has been reduced and in future Bombay Members will pay Rs. 20, and Mofussil Members Rs. 5, per annum. Preparations are in progress for holding Reliability Trials at Christmas from December 24th to 31st and it is provisionally proposed, subject to the sanction of Government, to start from Bombay and to run through Poona, Satara, Kholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar to Hubli, returning by the same route. First entries, Rs. 50, close on November 30th and final entries Rs. 75, on December 15th. Full details will be advertised at an early date.

The Committee have had the subject of Tolls under consideration for some time past. Various proposals have been circulated to Members for opinion and it has now been decided to address Government with a view to securing the abolition of Tolls throughout this Presidency.

POONA RACES.

Poona 9th Extra Meeting.

HORSES SCRATCHED.

The Vistors' Plate.—Nat Gould, Sainfoin and Killievan.

The Bedouin Handicap.—Vasco.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Silver Stream and Sunlight.

The Lilliput Handicap.—Oriental, Sherali, Sir Jamal and Calcutta.

A Nursery Plate.—Retreat, Royal Red, Namdar and Honey.

A Welter Plate.—Gunpowder, Veronique and Light of Asia.

DRAW FOR THE ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.

1st Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Retreat, Young Nero, Bourbon, Gaucho, Hobart, Mariner, Mudlool, Cardiff, Ireland, Ariff, Dhaman, Advocate General, Raol and Sarhid.

2nd Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Royal Red, Sadic, Shabeeb, Solicitor, Koolaib, Recruit, Canter, Lama, Golden Hill, Nagashi, Adham, Burhan and Milo.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 10.

THE second day's Tournament came off at Trimulgherry last evening, when the number of spectators was in excess of the previous evening by some hundreds. The Officers of the garrison again mustered strongly. The Band of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers was in attendance and played a fine programme of music under the direction of Mr. Coleman, Bandmaster, the grand Fantasia "Scotland's Pride" being greatly appreciated. The Referee, Judges, Timekeeper, and M. O. were the same as on the first day.

Bantams Weights.—Dr. Bosley, R. H. A. vs., Tptr : Lowe, R. F. A. All the rounds were good, Tprt. Lowe having the advantage of the longer reach, Lowe won.

Pte Warren, Royal Fusiliers, vs Dr. Riddle, R. F. A. Very neat fight indeed, especially the last round. Dr Riddle won.

Pte Morris, Royal Fusiliers, vs Pte Wilmot, Royal Fusiliers. Both sparred cautiously in the first round, and nothing much was done in the second. In the third meeting Morris worked up a few extra points and won.

Dr Franklin, R. F. A. vs Lce Cpl Lebane, Royal Fusliers. Smart hitting on both sides in the first round, the Artilleryman getting the best of it. Both were cautioned by Referee for hitting too low. Franklin came out the winner.

3 Round Contest.—Gr Coleman, R. F. A., vs Gr Selman, R. H. A. 1st Round,—After some hard exchanges Selman cut his man out in 56 seconds.

Novices 9st. 12lbs.—Gr. Leach, R. F. A. vs. Pte Thompson, Manchesters.

In the first round Thompson put two straight lefts on the face, and some heavy body hits and it ended in Thompson's favour. The Artilleryman tried rushing tactics in the second round, but was all stopped by the Fusilier who ultimately damaged his opponent's face considerably and scored points on the round. Heavy slogging opened the third round until Thompson got in a heavy dig on the face. Thompson was declared the winner.

Pte Bevan, Royal Fusiliers vs. Br Kilby, R. H. A.

1st Round,—Preliminary sparring opened the round, after which Kilby planted a stiff jab on the mouth, ultimately getting his man through the ropes. Round ended in his favour.

2nd Round,—Bevan tried hard to obtain the lead but Kilby was clever with his head. Some hot exchanges followed in the corner. Kilby did most of the work throughout the round.

3rd Round,—Both went for each other hammer and tongs, Kilby getting a good lead. Weak exchanges ruled in the latter part of the round. Kilby won.

Gr. Stapleford, R. H. A. vs. Br. Evan, R. H. A.

1st Round,—Stapleford knocked his man out in 32 seconds by a sharp clip under the jaw.

Pte Hurley, Mancherters, vs. Pte Keats, Royal Fusiliers,

In the first round terrific exchanges at commencement. Hurley then followed his man up and sought for opportunities. Sharp work by both signalized this round and there was a good set-to by both in the third. Keats won.

Middle Weights.—Lce Cpl Holloway, Royal Fusiliers, vs Br Purton, R. F. A.

Either an Exhibition spar or a one blow "knock out" was expected in this. We were to be treated to the spar however and Holloway's exhibition was certainly good. The Referee to save time stopped the fight after the first round and gave Holloway the verdict, as the game of the pair was apparent.

Novices 10st 8lbs.—Lce Cpl Melville, 13th Hussars, vs Gr McNamara, R. H. A.

In the first round Melville did the leading. Some sharp hitting was witnessed in the second round, which elicited applause from the spectators. In the latter part of the third round McNamara did all he could to force matters, but neither gained any advantage. An extra round was ordered, which ended in Melville's favour.

Tptr Baines, R. F. A. vs Pte Davies, Royal Fusiliers.

Davies in the first round took the lead and it finished in his favour. The second engagement was taken up with a deal of sparring and nothing particular accrued to either party. In the third round Davies used propping hits successfully which carried him out the winner.

Light Weights.—Pte Ford, Manchesters, vs Dr. Bond, R. F. A.

Bond was not long in flooring his man in the first round, but he rose quickly On the whole the round was a tame one, much time being taken up by sparring. In the second round Bond won, Ford throwing in, after rising from the floor where Bond had sent him heavily.

6 Round Contest.—For a purse of Rs. 100. Dr Pugh R. H. A. vs. Gr. Perkins, R. F. A.

1st round,—Perkins landed some sharp body hits. Pugh bided his time. Terms easy.

2nd Round,—Perkins soon sent his man down close to the ropes, but only for a moment and not much work was done.

3rd round,—Some light exchanges. Pugh going again to the boards, but came up gamely. Perkins went to his corner looking fit, whilst Pugh seemed a bit shaken up.

4th Round,—Perkins planted a stiff right hander on Pugh's left jaw followed by a straight jab on the mouth with his left, and Pugh managed a few good punches. Round in favour of Perkins.

5th Round,—Perkins landed heavily on the neck and then the fight ruled fairly even.

6th Round,—Perkins used left and right with much effect. Heavy hits on both sides followed, Perkins planted severe tellers on the face. Perkins won.

Bantams.—Dr. Riddle, R. F. A. vs Dr. Franklin, R. F. A.

Riddle did all the leading in the first round which ended in his favour and he followed his man all round the ring throughout the second round. In the third round pommelling took place on both sides and the bout was a good one. Riddle won.

Tptr Lowe, R. F. A vs Pte Morris, Royal Fusiliers.

Lowe throughout the first round kept an excellent guard and brought his man on his knees at the finish. In the second he got in well with the right and left. The third was entirely in favour of Morris who won.—9st 12lbs Novices N. P.

Pte Thompson, Manchesters, vs Pte Keats, Royal Fusiliers. Pte Keats was scratched owing to an injured wrist, leaving Thompson the winner.

Middle Weights.—Lce-Cpl Holloway, Royal Fisiliers, vs Gr Salt, R. F. A. Holloway propped Salt with the left; but Salt guarded pretty well and Holloway's blows had no weight. In the second round Holloway tapped his man several times slightly heavier on the forehead, and then by swinging rights put his man down. Salt came up gamely at the count of five. Again he went to the boards from a terrific right on the jaw, after which he gave up. Holloway won in 1 minute 35 seconds of the second round.

Pte Howland, Royal Fusiliers vs Pte Darcy, Manchesters. Both set to work in earnest pelting away at each other with sledge hammer blows. The second round was similar to the first and the third was a test of endurance by both, each placing crashing swings on the head. Howland won.

The last two events were in the Novices 10st 8lbs.—Lce-Cpl Melville, 13th Hussars, was beaten by Dr Turner R, F. A., and Pte Davies, Royal Fusiliers was beaten by Pte Walster, Royal Fusiliers, both pairs going the three rounds.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OCT. 13TH 1856.]

We have since the arrival of last Mail been in expectation of some tidings in reference to the further progress of the Persian Gulf Expedition. It would appear that no final instructions of any sort have yet been received. The orders from Downing Street are understood to have been, that our Ambassador at Constantinople should open any communication received from Teheran, transmitting the substance of the contents to England by telegraph, and acting on the orders that might be received in return. These were to have been forwarded by Express Steamer to Alexandria, so as to overtake the Mail. As no express had arrived at Constantinople at all, matters still remain in doubt, the impression prevalent from the first gaining ground, that the expedition will never sail. Meanwhile we learn from the Gulf, that the Resident at Bushire, Captain Jones, has declined permitting the officers of the Commissariat and Quarter Master-General's Department to land, as he could not be responsible for their safety. To us it appears, indeed, rather cool, that, that we should have thought of the enemy permitting us to make arrangements in his own country for an invasion. Our Ambassador at Paris might safely warn off officers sent to Calais or Bologne to make preparations for the debarkation of a British Army intended for the subjugation of France. The local authorities at these Sea-ports would indeed have made short work with the matter by making the intruders prisoners of war at once. Had the authorities in Bushire acted in like manner, they would have done nothing more than what duty to their own Government demanded, and a simple warning off the premises even by them, could not under the circumstances be construed into an insult or an act of hostility Though Captain Jones prevented an unpleasant necessity on the part of Persia, we are glad to know that utmost politeness was shown to the Staff Officers, personally, by the chief men at Bushire.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

The disturbance in Kashmir has disappeared and cloud and rainfall have increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam and decreased slightly in the Madras Presidency.

In Burma only a few light falls of rain have occurred, the chief being 2 inches at Bassein and 1½ inches at Toungoo.

The skies are now clear in a few stations and lightly overcast in others.

The temperature has continued to rise now and is approximately normal.

In Orissa and the North-east of India, excluding Bihr, light to moderately heavy rain has fallen locally. Bogra reports 3 inches; Burdwan 2, and False Point 1 1/2 inches.

Cloud has decreased in Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere it has increased and the skies are moderately overcast.

The temperature has fallen in the North-east of India, except in Deltaic Bengal, but every where else it is normal or in defect.

In the Central Provinces, Raipur is the only station which reports rain. In this Province as well as in Central India and the United Provinces the skies are still clear.

The temperature is now approximately normal in all the three areas.

In Gujarat there has been light to moderate local rain, the heaviest being 1 inch in Bhuj.

The skies are clear in the whole of the North-west of India and the air has become drier except in Gujarat.

The temperature has not changed appreciably and is normal or in excess.

In the South of India excluding the East Coast Dirtricts there has been light and nearly general rain.

Cloud has decreased lightly and the skies are clear or lightly overcast in the Peninsula.

The air has become drier in Deccan and the Madras Coast and the temperature is normal everywhere.

Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal, Assam, in the South of India and some rain in Burma and Bengal

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

12TH OCT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 00	48 80	38 49	29 46

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk in some few places. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The veariations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Malegaon.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Only nine stations report rain, the heaviest quantities recorded being about an inch and a quarter at Bhuj and Colombo and nearly an inch at Bangalore.

Weather is still favourable for local rain to the south of latitude 19°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For decree Absolute.

618-01—M J and M—Chapsey Pusbut and others vs Hirbai widow and others

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co part heard.

For hearing and exceptions on Commissioners report.

96-91—Kanga and P—Dayal Moroji Callianji vs Nenbai widows and others—Little and Co and Payne and Co and M B Chothia—Part heard

126-23—Bickuell M and R Jeyarayen Fulchand vs Anoopsing Agarwalla and and another—Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

560-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shiraji vs Pestonji Framji Talati—Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kaniram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.

635-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co,

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-0120007—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billemoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

392-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J M and Mehta and T D and Co

128-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonie Mignei Souza—Tyabjee D and Co

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonalli Mahomedalli and others vs Esmalljee Sulleimanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

222-06—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co

770-01—Hicknell M and R Luckmidas Valji vs Baiganghai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.

62-06—Mulla M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

117-05—Captain and V—Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mehta v Jamsetji Nusservanji Watchagandi and anothe.

395-05—Captain and V—Cooverji Ludha and Co vs Jamsetj Cursetji—For dismissal

Consent Decree matters.

Long Causes.

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljii Khoda and other—Mehta and S—Part heard

Commercial Cause.

115-06—Tyabji D and Co Jeramdas Guneshdas and other vs J C Galstaun—Crawford B and Co—(Not to be called on).

For inquiry under Sec. 244 of C. P. Code.

565-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and N and H and Mirza and M—(For postponement)

Long Causes.

794-05 Hiralal and H—Hurgovandas Ghelabhai ahd others vs Gopaldas Ranchordas—Mehta and D

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambcliuath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N. (Not to be called on.)

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla aud another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

856-05—Wadia G and Co Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay. Chitnis and M.

824 04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vussonjee Narronjee—Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

20-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai vs Mariambai—Captain and V.

Long Causes.

230-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Hunsraj Morarji—Payne and Co

129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vulubhdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others—D and D—S C and M and B K and G

107-06—Dharamsey and Co—Vallimahomed Haji Bawan (Haji Gunny Haji Currim—M J and M

193-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulamhoosen Abdoolabhoy Mooraj vs Essoofalli Kikabhoy—Bhaishunker K and G

ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA.

Proposed Repressive Measures. In Spain.

In the course of a speech delivered at the re-opening of the Madrid Cortes, September 15th, Count Romanones, the Minister of Justice, laid great stress on the necessity, of punishing severely theoretical anarchism, which be described as the most serious and cowardly form of the creed, and from which the Propaganda by deed directly proceeded. It was impossible to allow, said Count. Romanones, pseudo-intellectuals and writers, as careful of their skins as of their style, to incite to crime with impunity, or that active anarchism by deed should be admitted as a subject for discussion at meetings and in the newspapers.

Count Romanones announced that a Bill would be submitted to the Cortes, which, without defining social offences, would cover all acts attacking the foundations of social order and would give Spanish society the same means of defence as had been adopted of late years by the most Liberal and Democratic nations. The Minister added that Spain was obviously in a defenceless state, and that if the country had recently become the principal scene of anarchical manifestations she owed it exclusively and necessarily to that condition.

POSTAL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

Messrs. Doran from Bombay, Clarke from Madras and Mr. Sheridan, Deputy Inspector General, Railway Service, are coming up to Simla to form with Mr. Maxwell, the Postmaster General of the Punjab, an informal Committee to discuss Postal Affairs.

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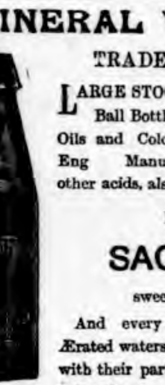

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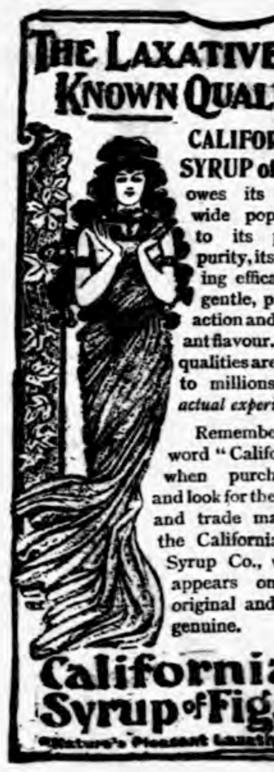

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HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta 12th September 1906.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—
Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .... £17,847,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills .... £ 9,230,[illegible]
By debt.. .... £ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907 .... £ 8,[illegible]

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, KIRKEE, by 7 a.m. on 16th October, 1906, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHVAR until further notice.

J. H. DU BOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
The Governor of Bombay.
Dated Ganeshkhind, 11th October, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1906.

OLD FORT WILLIAM.

To the Anglo-Indian, who finds pleasure in the history of the growth of the British power in India, there is perhaps no more fascinating chapter than that which embodies the story of the building of the three great Forts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Mrs. Penny and Lady Lawson have told us a stirring tale of Fort St. George; Forrest, Campbell and James Douglas have saved the ancient memories of Bombay Castle from oblivion; and now the trilogy, so to speak, is rendered complete by the publication in book-form of such of the Government of India records as deal with the history of old Fort William. This work which has been edited by the late Mr. C. R. Wilson, who was in charge of the records of the Government of India prior to his death, and is published under the orders of the Government of India by John Murray of Albemarle Street, will well repay perusal: for not only does it contain carefully-selected extracts from every important document bearing upon the old Fort, coupled with admirable explanatory notes, but the latter half of the second volume is occupied by thirty-three plans and prints of the Fort and its salient landmarks dating from 1736 to practically the present day. The print of 1736, which was engraved by Gerard Vandergucht from a painting by George Lambert and Samuel Scott, and which is now preserved in the India Office, is the earliest extant representation of the river and bastions of old Calcutta and vies in interest with the coloured engravings by Thomas Daniell in 1786: but, with all due deference to the "City of Palaces," we hold that none of these can compare in historical and antiquarian value with the famous plans of Bombay Castle, dated 1678 and 1684, contained in Baldeus' and Ovington's Voyages. The difference in age of these early plans of Calcutta and Bombay arises naturally from the fact that Fort William was completed at a much later date, namely, 1717, than the original castle of Bombay, which grew out of the "pretty well-seated but ill-fortified house" of the lady of the manor of Bombay in 1665: and at the hour when the French Traveller Dellon spoke of the "very fine Fort" at Bombay, the Directors of the East India Company and their Council in Calcutta were still debating whether Fort William should be built in pentagonal or rectangular shape. The earliest portion of Calcutta's Fort was the south-east bastion and its adjacent walls; the north-east bastion was built by Governor Beard about 1701: the factory or Government house in the centre was completed by the Rotation Government in 1706; while the north-west and south-west bastions were put hastily together on the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. The three Governors, Weltden, Russell and Hedges, who succeeded the Rotation Government, were in turn responsible for the final completion of Fort William. Not only in regard to age, but in respect of strength also, the balance swings in favour of Bombay Castle, when compared with Fort William which was criticised by the court of Directors in 1713 as "making a very pompous show to the water-side by high turrets of lofty buildings," but as having "no real strength or power of defence." Very different was the verdict passed by contemporary writers upon Bombay's defences; and a single visit to the Arsenal, even in these later days, will suffice to prove how stout and "stark as the deil" were the bastions and buildings of the old castle.

A large portion of the extracts comprised in the late Mr. Wilson's two volumes is concerned with details of buildings and fortification, which are likely to interest the general reader but little; and the references to the building of a cook-room, the erection of lodgings for the servants of the Company, and the widening of a tank which has long since disappeared, can now possess value only for those who are actually engaged upon a study of the old Fort in all its aspects. On the other hand, the historian pure and simple is not the only person who will read with interest the original account of the acquisition of the three villages, Calcutta, Gobindpur, and Sutanati, which formed the nucleus of India's capital of to-day, or the references to the "interlopers" and the terrible wave of sickness which passed over Calcutta, even as it did over Bombay, at the close of the seventeenth century. Here and there the reader of these well-arranged volumes will discover many an instructive or amusing paragraph dealing with every kind of subject from the fencing of a burial-ground to the foundation of a charity-school for the children of Europeans. Here, for example, is a querulous letter of 1715 from the Directors, who were always particularly severe upon actual or fancied disobedience of their orders:—"We quoted the order of your consultation where that warehouse, for so it appears, was ordered to be finished and told you our mind upon it: And now to say it is not so much as begun, doth not this plainly prove to us what we have heard positively asserted that our late President has more than once given as a reason when ask't why he wrote us some things that were not so and which he said he never intended that he must put such things into the letters to amuse us. But if this unfaithful honour prevail'd in him what can such of the then and now council who sign'd such letters say for themselves for so doing. We mention it here to prevent any more repetitions." Thirty years later we find the council recording the fact that "Several Black people having intermixed themselves among the English Houses and by that means occasion nuisances and disturbances to the English inhabitants, ordered that the Jemindar do make enquiry there and lay before us an account of such Houses as are inhabited by them in order for them to quit, and remove to proper places in the Town." *Tempora mutantur.* There was no question in those days of the European inhabitants of, let us say, Malabar Hill being kept awake half the night during Divali by the continuous bursting of fireworks in their neighbours' compounds, or of residents in the Fort being forced to endure in silence the pandemonium of a marriage-feast or caste-dinner given by the hamals of a neighbouring mercantile office. On the other hand, the Bengal Government of those days was not a whit less sternly opposed to oppression than the Government of Bombay, and laid down in the plainest language possible that the Natives of India were to be "secured from oppression or secret or open squeezings" and were to be "treated in the humanity."

Other selections of interest are those which record the building of the first hospital in 1707, the prohibition of the vice of gaming so prevalent among the Company's servants, the ravages of the great storm of 1737 which levelled most of the walls of the town and "damnified" the bridges and wharfs along the Hugli, and the capture of Cuttack by the "Morrattoes" (Marathas) under the command of Rogoji Goslah," or, in other words, Roghoji Bhosla, who became the first Raja of Nagpur in 1740. There are but few references to Bombay in these records; but from those few we cull the following indirect allusion to the excellence of the Topass forces of the western settlement, contained in a letter from Barwell to Boscowen of November, 1748: "In my last I took the liberty to write you what I thought necessary concerning our situation and the state of defence we are in, which I observe you esteem of no great worth, nor really is it of much, though I have already taken into pay all the Topasses and other people I could possibly procure; but there are very few to be got, and the Topasses here are nothing like those on the Bombay side." In her long struggle for the mastery of the western Presidency and western waters, Bombay owed more to the fidelity and fighting capacity of her "black Topasses" than has usually been supposed. In regard to the social life of old Fort William, the following description of St. John's chapel from the "Letters of Sophia Goldbourne" merits quotation: "I have been at church, my dear girl, in my new palanquin (the mode of genteel conveyance) where all ladies are approached, by sanction of ancient custom, by all gentlemen indiscriminately, known or unknown, with offers of their hand to conduct them to their seat; accordingly, those gentlemen who wish to change their condition (which, between ourselves, are chiefly old follows, for the young ones either choose country-born ladies for wealth, or, having left their hearts behind them, enrich themselves, in order to be united to their favourite dulcineas in their native land) on hearing of a ship's arrival, make a point of repairing to this holy dome, and eagerly tender their services to the fair strangers; who, if this stolen view happens to captivate, often without undergoing the ceremony of a formal introduction, receive matrimonial overtures, and, becoming brides in the utmost possible splendour, have their rank instantaneously established, and are visited and paid every honour to which the consequence of their husbands entitles them."

The second volume contains *inter alia* twelve separate accounts of the capture of Calcutta by Nawab Siraj-ud-daula in 1756; and of these, perhaps, the most interesting and circumstantial is that of Holwell, one of the few survivors of the Black Hole, a replica of whose memorial to his ill-fated comrades was presented to the city by Lord Curzon in 1902. Holwell's story of that terrible incarceration, from the account of his courageous rejection of the chance of escape up to the pregnant remark that "all the survivors gained their liberty except Mrs. Carey, who was too young and handsome," must be read in the original; while in regard to the Memorial Pillar, which now marks the scene of their night of agony, we cannot do better than quote the words of the great Viceroy himself at the ceremony of unveiling it in December 1902: "At the same time I proceeded to look into the question of the almost forgotten monument of Holwell. I found a number of illustrations and descriptions of it in the writings of the period, and though these did not in every case precisely tally with each other, yet they left no doubt whatever as to the general character of the monument, which consisted of a tall pillar or obelisk rising from an octagonal pedestal, on the two main faces of which were inscriptions written by Holwell, with the names of a number of the slain. Holwell's monument was built of brick covered over with plaster, like all the monuments of the period in the old Calcutta cemeteries, and I expect that it must have been crumbling when it was taken down in 1821, for I have seen a print in which it was represented with a great crack running down the side from the top to the base, as though it had been struck by lightning. I determined to reproduce this Memorial with as much fidelity as possible in white marble, to re-erect it on the same site, and to present it as my personal gift to the city of Calcutta in memory of a never-to-be-forgotton episode in her history, and in honour of the brave men whose life-blood had cemented the foundations of the British Empire in India. This pillar, accordingly, which I am about to unveil, is the restoration to Calcutta of one of its most famous land-marks of the past, with some slight alterations of proportion, since the exact dimensions of Holwell's original pillar were found to be rather stunted when placed in juxta-position to the tall buildings by which it is now surrounded . . . That we are within a few feet of the spot where those 132 corpses were cast on the morning of the 21st June 1756, there can be no shadow of a doubt, and their memory is now preserved, I hope for ever, within a few yards of the spot where they suffered and laid down their lives."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1905-06 was issued yesterday and records a satisfactory year's work. The revenue receipts compared with those of previous years show a steady progress of about four lakhs of rupees per annum. The net result of the year's operations was a surplus of Rs. 9,17,938 as compared with Rs. 4,38,766, the surplus budgetted for, and only Rs. 7,45,583 the actual surplus in the previous year. The expenditure of the year on new works chargeable to capital amounted to Rs. 31,08,610 of which Rs. 11,16,813 were spent on new dock works. With the addition of a debenture loan of thirty-five lakhs for the new dock works raised in August 1905, the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to something like six and a half crores, of which over three crores are due to Government. The cost of properties vesting in the Board exceeds six crores and sixty-four lakhs. The references to the trade of the Port show that the grain imports in the year reported upon were larger than in the previous twelve months, but were not abnormally large and afford no indication of any great scarcity in the local supplies as the rice imports were only four thousand tons larger than in the previous year and about two-thirds those in 1901-02, which was an unfavourable season following the year of intense scarcity 1900-01 when the imports of grain into Bombay by sea exceeded nine hundred thousand tons. Cotton imports show a slight decline, while in exports there was a satisfactory increase, placing this year second only to the year 1903-04 which is the highest on record. The exports of piecegoods aggregated 341,000 bales which are the largest on record, the previous maximum having been 322,000 bales in 1894-95. Under the heading Kerosine oil an increased import of four million gallons is recorded. Of Russian oil there was a falling off of thirteen million gallons, of that from America an increase of 8,100,000 and of Burma oil an increase of 8,900,000 which is in every way satisfactory. In almost every department steady progress in the right direction is recorded.

THE SEED INDUSTRY.

The Seed Industry which was represented in the Forest Section of the Bombay Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition last year and which gained a bronze medal is, it is understood, to have a stall at the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition towards the expenses of which the Calcutta Corporation we see have generously voted ten thousand rupees. The Forest Department in Bengal is allotting space in its section of the Exhibition for the Seed Industry apparently in a manner similar to what was done in Bombay. Since the exhibition of its work at the Bombay Exhibition the Seed Industry at All Saints Home at Mazagon has received a considerable spur. Its wares have travelled far and wide. In the Economic Museum at the Royal Gardens, Kew, may be seen most of the articles manufactured at the All Saints Home; but the latest news we hear is of some of the ladies at Goa adorning themselves with the pretty necklaces made of the kusar or coix and other seeds. At a dinner in Goa recently, at which Viscount Castilloes was present, some of the ladies wore the seed necklaces, and a correspondent writes "I must say set them off to great effect."

H. M. S. Lapwing arrives Karachi from the Persian Gulf to-day.

R. I. M. S. CANNING is expected to arrive in Karachi from Aden on 27th instant.

THE Statue of the late Sir John Woodburn, which was ordered some time ago, has been completed, and its arrival in Calcutta is shortly expected.

MR. G. W. MARSHALL, Registrar, Foreign Department, goes on six months' leave in November, when Mr. R. W. Sanderson will officiate as Registrar.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. have just published in new edition of Andrew Lang's "Orange Fairy Book," perhaps the most popular book in the world with young people.

A meeting is to be held at the Royal Exchange on Monday next in connection with the proposed formation of a Canine Association for Calcutta. It is suggested that the annual subscription shall be Rs. 10.

Cholera continues to rage in certain districts in Central and North Travancore. As, however, the Durbar does not publish figures, the exact details are not available. The State Sanitary Commissioner is touring in the affected districts.

Mr. H. C. Begg of the firm of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company, has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the Calcutta Port Trust in place of Mr. H. S. Ashton of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company.

FOR most valuable services rendered by the Traffic Manager, the Locomotive Superintendence and the Chief Auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Board has been pleased to sanction a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to each of these officers.

CALCUTTA'S latest enterprise is a trade in salt water fish, which is to be imported from the Chilka Lake. It ought not to be difficult to supply Calcutta with salt water fish with rapid steamer and railway communication with the sea; but similar attempts have been made before and have failed.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held at Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road, to-morrow 14th instant at 4-30 p.m., to consider measures for thanking the Government of India for their recent order abolishing the quarantine for Mecca pilgrims in Bombay. All Mahomedans are cordially invited to attend.

HIS Majesty the King of Italy's cruiser "Calabria" which was expected to arrive at Calcutta from Rangoon yesterday, will be moored abreast the Eden Gardens. A stage will be rigged on board by the Harbour Master's Department. She is 260 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 20 feet draught of water. She has on board a Prince of the Royal House, a nephew of H. M. the King.

MESSRS. M. C. Ratnagur and Co. have just reproduced in Album form the illustrations and letter press of "Men and Women of India." The volume includes illustrations of social occurrences and sporting events and a large quantity of biographical sketches and portraits. The Album is beautifully printed and is altogether a work of art as well as a valuable addition to the library.

AN incident fraught with special interest for those who take milk with their tea was witnessed in Calcutta recently. A man carrying a pail of milk upset it near the sidewalk. Realising the truth of the popular maxim, he did not cry over the mishap, but calmly proceeded to recover as much as he could of the fluid, which had collected in the deep carts-ruts. This is quite equalled by the performance of a Madras milkman, who was convicted some years ago of adulterating a pail of milk with water taken from a road-side drain.

HIS Highness Sir Ramavurmah, Maharajah of Travancore, entered the fiftieth year of his age and the twenty-second year of his reign on the 26th ultimo. There were grand demonstrations of loyalty and rejoicings throughout the State. His Highness went through a long course of religious ceremonies, and distributed gifts and money to many persons. Lacs of poor people in the State were sumptuously fed. There was a State procession with all the paraphernalia of an Oriental Court. The Maharaja was seated on a magnificent palanquin. His Highness received hundreds of addresses and letters and telegrams of congratulations.

IN connection with the enquiries made in consequence of the recent explosions at Hyderabad, Sind, it has come to notice that there is considerable laxity in the carrying out of the orders in the Magazine regulations regarding the selection of samples for despatch to Aruvankas, as well as in recording the necessary particulars in T. A. form O-1421. Unless samples are properly selected and all particulars completely and accurately entered in the form referred to, it is manifestly impossible for the superintendent of the Cordite Factory to keep a correct history of the behaviour of each lot of cordite, on which so much depends. Officers in charge of cordite magazines are, therefore, strictly enjoined to exercise greater care in the performance of this most important duty, and to see that correct office copies are kept in their possession of every half-yearly report sent to the cordite factory, as also of all recommendations made by the Superintendent and the decisions by the Director-General of Ordnance.

THE TRUE VISION.

Mr. Kipling, in one of the most fascinating of his recent short stories, observes that there are two passages in poetry which stand out from all others and belong, as it were, to a different plane of inspiration. "Others" he says (or words to that effect) are merely great poetry: these are the true vision. "The two passages which he quotes are—and here we should like to pause to give our readers, who have not read this story of Kipling's, a chance of guessing according to their own tastes—two lines from Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale* and three from Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*. The lines from Keats are those in which, speaking of the song of the nightingale, he says

> The same which oft-times hath
> Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn.

Three from Coleridge are near the beginning of *Kubla Khan*:—

> A savage place! as holy and enchanted
> As seen beneath a waning moon was haunted
> By woman wailing for her demon lover.

Many of my readers will confess that Mr. Kipling has made a good choice. There is something in both these passages, a kind of inspired mysticism, which comes as far away from the things of earth. They are both absolutely poetic—to apply a negative test—because of the utter absence of anything prosaic in them. We allow with Mr. Kipling, that here we have "The True Vision."

But is Mr. Kipling right in confining the True Vision to these two passages alone? When we remember the vast amount of poetry and the quite considerable amount of great poetry that has been written in the course of the world's history, we are surely justified in rejecting Mr. Kipling's restriction until a thorough search has convinced us that it is founded on fact. Not only that, but in embarking upon this search, we are setting ourselves a most fascinating task. In the course of a short article, it is impossible to treat the subject with the fulness that it deserves, but should like to recall a few of those magical single passages,

> Those jewels five words long
> That on the stretch'd forefinger of all time
> Sparkle for ever—

which occur in other parts than Keats and Coleridge. The number of such passages is necessarily small. Many a poet has written only one in a life-time. Some have never attained that true vision from which alone such passages can have birth. Even the greatest poets have ascended from their general level of greatness only once or twice to those serene heights which produce the rare and quintessential magic of poetry. But, it may be asked, how is any one to state authoritatively which are these passages? Surely it is a matter of individual taste? It is, and it is not. Primarily, of course, it is a matter of individual taste, but in the case of the greatest passages in poetry there is a certain consensus of opinion to confirm that taste it is nonetheless true, however, that to select isolated lines from any poet is an invidious task and must necessarily provoke criticism. But criticism is a healthy thing, and I therefore premise my selection boldly by an avowal that it rests ultimately on individual prejudice.

Homer, in my opinion, only once in his works touches a chord which makes the reader thrill with that indescribable emotion which is the universal effect of the very highest poetic inspiration. It is when Priam and Helen are watching the march past of the Greek hosts from the top of the tower in Ilium. All these I see "says Helen" but where are the twin Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, my brothers? "And then the poet breaks into a parenthesis which is one of the most pathetic in the world:—"Thus spoke she—but then the dark earth covered, far away in Lacedæmon, in their dear native land." No English rendering can give the effect of these simple words, but many a schoolboy, not by nature imaginative, has thrilled when he came to this passage. Curiously enough that excellent critic, Mr. Watts-Dunton, in his fine essay on Poetry in the Encyclopædia Britannica has criticised these lines, as showing not the Absolute Vision of the epic poet but the lower Personal Vision. Even if this be so, we may well be content that technical canons of criticism should be infringed, at the gain of so much beauty.

From the other Greek poetry I can at the moment think of no passage of equally immediate effect except perhaps the opening lines of Prometheus' speech, after the first chorus of the *Prometheus Vinctus*. The poet has struck exactly the right note, the only note possible. Chained on the stage before them the audience have a vast figure, divinely great in power, nobility and benevolence, the first enfranchiser of man. The opening chorus has been sung and then there is silence. The first words of the tortured demi-god are eagerly expected. Had they been anything else than universal, commensurate with the whole of time and space, the effect had been one of bathos. But he opens his lips and gives forth that wonderful utterance in which he hails the whole of Nature as a god—

> O! divine air and ye swift-winged winds

with that third line which contains the famous and magical phrase

> "The myriad smile of ocean-waves."

Outside Æschylus and Homer I can remember nothing of the same curious spell unless it be in one of the pathetic elegies of a later time, in such a line as

> Dear one, thou art not dead: thou hast gone to a better land."

In these passages, however we must remember that the original Greek is everything. In Latin there are few such lines, for the reason that in few Roman poets do we find that one essential quality of the highest poetry, pathos—not a weak sentimental pathos but what German critics would call a "world pathos," a sense of the pervading sadness of the universe. And yet curiously enough, the Romans had the one and only word for this sense, a word which is a poem in itself and can be matched in no other language,—the word "desiderium." Of all the poets who wrote in the Latin tongue, only two have succeeded in touching the heart. These two are Catullus and Virgil. In the poems of these alone do we feel that touch of "desiderium" which is so foreign to the essentially Roman genius. We see it in Catullus in such a poem as the famous

> Frater ave atque vale!

the poem which caused Tennyson to call him "tenderest of Roman poets." In Virgil we find it once and again in the story of Orpheus and Eurydice in the Georgics and in that line in the fourth Æneid which is perhaps the most famous single line in the whole of ancient poetry—

> Sunt lacrimæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.

With later Italian poetry I am not familiar; but many eminent critics, Mathew Arnold among them, have quoted one line of Dante as an instance of absolute poetic felicity—

> In la sua volontade e nostra pace

When we come to English poetry the task of selection is harder. The person who takes upon himself to select individual passages must clash with so many old loves and affectionate prejudices that he hardly dares proceed. Let me however retain the word "magic" which I have used once or twice already. Can we think of any passages, besides the two quoted by Mr. Kipling, which touch us with a sense of unearthliness, of beauty beyond the reach of mere intellectual effort or even of ordinary inspiration? Let us leave Shakespeare till the end. If anywhere in English poetry, we are likely to find such passages in him. Of the other English poets I may exclude any one who wrote in the eighteenth century. It was not the age of "magic." Magic only comes with what Mr. Watts-Dunton has called the "Renascence of Wonder," the re-birth of that spirit of mysticism which takes off the rough edges of poetry and fills it with what painters call "atmosphere."

Are there any lines with this strange power in Milton? Tennyson once remarked that Milton only wrote one bad line in his life, the line in *Lycidas*.

> And O! ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth.

Perhaps Tennyson was right. No poet keeps up such a high level of literary perfection as Milton. His style is never loose. Everything is studied, terse and musical. But what we are now seeking is more than perfection, if the paradox may be permitted. It is perfection glorified by a kind of unearthly bloom. For perfection of simple and direct pictorial description we may refer to the line

> Dusk faces in white silken turbans wreath'd.

For perfection of cunningly disposed consonants and vowel sounds we may quote the line

> Shelter you leaves before the mellowing year.

But, for the bloom of unearthliness, I cannot find anything in Milton to quote. His genius was concrete, his muse too stern and classical. He is ways self-possessed. He never melts into that m which he himself has so happily described, wh he bids music

> Dissolve me into ecstasies,
> And bring all heaven before mine eyes.

Byron, again, is almost too virile a geniu achieve these fine effects. Perhaps instead "too virile" I should have said "too boistero or too "incisive," since virility, as we see in Sha peare's case, is no barrier to poetic achieveme Shelley has a famous quatrain in his *Epithalam* which almost deserves inclusion in our list, bu think, not quite. Somehow it seems to fall s of the lines quoted above from Keats and Coleri This is the quatrain,

> The golden gates of sleep unbar,
> Where Strength and Beauty met togeth
> Kindle their image like a star
> In a sea of glassy weather.

There are many felicitous lines in Shelley, of extreme verbal beauty, such as

> Most musical of mourners, weep anew

From the "Adonais" or the Majestic c "Hellas" commencing

> The world's great age begins anew.

But I cannot remember anything beyond tremely high level of perfection in the or sense. And yet few poets are greater in achievement than Shelley. Tennyson pe judged himself too harshly when he claimed a happiest line the commonplace verse

> The mellow ousel fluted in the elm.

There are far better things than this in Tenn for instance in the *Choric song of the Lotus E* the *Dream of Fair Women*, but nothing which us dumb with its absolute felicity. The t self-consciousness is in all Tennyson's work. does not appear in the diction, it appears metre. He lacks freedom and a kind of " air" naturalness. We feel all along that h artist, never that he is an inspired singe might say (as Tennyson said quite unwarr about himself)

> I pipe, but as the linnets pipe,
> And do but sing because I must.

To turn now to Shakespeare. There are so felicitous things in Shakespeare that a ch comes difficult indeed. We remember sing that thrilled us through when we first read t

> One touch of nature makes the whole wor

or

> And witch the world with noble horsem

or that simple but perfect little speech in "Kin

> We must endu
> Our going hence, even as our coming hit
> Ripeness is all.

Then again we remember passages where t struck is so wonderfully in keeping wi dramatic situation that we feel poetic feli go no further. Among these are Othello words as he enters Desdemona's bedchamber fatal night

> It is the cause! It is the cause, my Sou
> Let me not name it to you, ye chaste st

Or Antony's first words after he has heard patra's supposed death

> Unarm, Eros! The long day's task is o

Finally we remember a host of astonish sages where every word and every idea i of beauty, rounded and completes the de of daffodils:—

> Daffodils
> That come before the Swallow dares and t
> The winds of March with beauty,

or of violets:—

> Violets dim.
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eye
> Or Cytherea's breath,

or, finally (for I must forbear further q Othello's last speech, commencing

> Soft you awhile! A word before you go.

I have done scanty justice to Shakespear is a mine which one can never exhaust. Do every one of my readers will have thou twenty or thirty other quotations as good as to which I have alluded.

But can we, after this brief survey, ret our Keats and Coleridge and say with Mr. Ki "all the rest are merely great poetry: these a True Vision"? I leave the question unansw It is for each lover of poetry to decide for hi For myself I shall do nothing to dethron special favourite, Keats, from the height to Mr. Kipling has raised him. On the contrary I go further and conclude this hasty and inade sketch with a stanza from Keats's same *Ode Nightingale* from which Mr. Kipling's quotation taken. I quote it because I think that Keats' to absolute felicity will only be strengthene such a stanza as this—

> Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
> What thou among the leaves hast never know
> The weariness, the fever and the fret
> Here, where men sit and hear each other groa
> Where palsy shakes a few sad last grey hairs;
> Where youth grows pale and spectre—thin
> [d
> Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
> And leaden-eyed despairs;
> Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes
> Or new love pine at them beyond to-morrow,

One more line from Keats. I have just re bered the magical description of flowers from *Ode to Psyche.*

> Mid hushed, cool-rooted flowers, fragrant-ey

I wonder if felicity can go further than this!

W.

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

THE Mahableshwar Motor Service Company w is at present carrying on a very good business, accepted the terms and entered into an agree with a Southern Mahratta Railway to r regular service of passenger cars and horse luggages and servants, between the two impo passenger-traffic stations of Wathar and Mahab war. A matter of the utmost convenience comfort particularly to the numerous Euro travellers who resort to these stations during Summer Season. It has been arranged to run leaving Wathar at 7 a.m., and arriving at M bleshwar at 9-30, and special carriages for famous Hill Sanitarium will be attached for convenience of passengers to the Mail trains Poona which run in connection with the G Indian Peninsula Mail from Bombay and the tr are so timed that the journey to Mahableshwar m be completed with every comfort in the sp of twelve hours. A light Special is also run du the Mahableshwar Season in connection with Bombay-Madras Mail, to serve the Madras Pr dency, leaving Poona about two hours and fo minutes after the arrival of the G. I. P. Rail train and arriving at Wathar at 6-45 p.m. Ano great convenience to the public consulted by Southern Mahratta Railway Company is the issu Week-end Return Tickets, at the reduced rat one and a quarter fare for all the three cla the first, second and third. With such facili offered the S. M. R. Company ought to secure patronage of the travelling public to the Hills.

THE Press Communique, issued in connec with Lady Minto's proposed Fancy Fete to be h in Calcutta next January, should do much towa dispelling the idea, which is prevalent in m circles in the capital, that it is an entertainment which Calcutta will have the privilege of pay without reaping any of the rewards. This at sight, we own, was a more or less permissi conclusion, says the *Indian Daly News*, as Beng not included in Lady Minto's scheme for provid skilled nursing aid for the isolated Europeans India. It is now, however, stated very explici that it has been found possible to include many oth institutions as well as the Victoria Dufferin Ho tal, and that the proceeds of the fete will apportioned to the various Calcutta hospitals, bo European and Native, and also to the Calcutta Nursi Association and the Lady Minto's Indian Nursi Association. The inclusion of an "up-country charity is justified by the fact that a good deal the aid is coming from up-country; the milita displays to mention only one item, and furtherm the population of Calcutta in the cold weather by no means entirely made up of Calcutta resident as there is a large influx of officials, both civil military, as well as a fairly large proportion visitors.

LIBERALS *vs.* LABOURITES.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

No Socialism in the Middle Classes.

A GULF WHICH NOTHING CAN BRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Cardiff, said he did not believe that the Liberals need be alarmed at the Labour agitation. No party could hope for success unless it won the confidence of the middle class; that class was the asset which Liberalism bought in the work of progress, and which never would be transferred to a party constructed purely on Labour lines. The middle classes were not going to be made Socialists in a hurry, but they might easily be scared into reaction if the Labourites could hope to detach the workmen throughout the country into a labour combination. Such a Party might be all powerful, but such a combination was impossible.

Mr. Lloyd-George is in sore trouble with some of his constituents. The "Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald," an influential Liberal organ, published in Mr. Lloyds George's constituency, which has always given him whole-hearted support, asks :—

"Where is the Welsh Revolt Committee ? What is its secretary, Mr. E. R. Davis, doing ? Whot does its president, Mr. Lloyd-George, propose to do ? These are among the questions naturally suggested by recent happenings. From fryingpan to fire may be a short jump, but it is one attended by serious consequences. When Mr. Birrell took the control of the Board of Education out of the hands of Lord Londonderry and Sir William Anson, Wales broke out into jubilation. That jubilation was premature.

"It would appear that in substituting Mr. Birrell for Lord Londonderry, local authorities have exchanged their old King Log for a new King Stork. Mr. Birrell has just taken a step towards coercing a Welsh council, which, if taken by Sir William Anson, would have occasioned the immediate summoning of the Welsh Revolt Committee to consider a matter of urgent importance.' Never did Sir William Anson take in the case of Merionethshire or of Montgomeryshire a step more repugnant to the Welsh conscience more contrary to every principle preached from Welsh platforms since the Act of 1902 was passed, than Mr. Birrell has just taken towards Swansea. And yet we have not heard, so far, that an emergency meeting of the Welsh Revolt Committee has been summoned, or that any action has been taken or even contemplated by the revolt leaders to fight the Board of Education in this matter."

The newspaper then details the circumstances of the dispute at Swansea, where the Board of Education has withheld grants due to two schools owing to the refusal of the authority to apply on identical scale of salaries to Church and council schools and continues :—

"We submit with all due deference that there is here not merely justification, but necessity, for prompt and effective action on the part of the Revolt Committee. If revolt was ever justified it is justified now. If the welsh campaign, which has always been regarded as a national protest against injustice and oppression, is not to sink to the level of a mere party political dodge, the Revolt Committee must take prompt official cognisance of this latest development of Whitehall blundering. When Mr. Birrell copies Sir William Anson's methods he must expect to receive from Wales the same treatment as was extended to his Conservative predecessor."

Such an outspoken artictle, directly challenging the present attitude of Mr. Lloyd-George, and inferentially his complicity with the policy of "coercion" which he condemned under a Conservative Government, has seldom, if ever before appeared in a Welsh Radical paper.

As to the prospects of the Labour agitation, it is well to read Mr. Keir Hardie's prophecy uttered the other day at Saltcoats :—

He said that now, for the first time, democracy had become a tangible reality. The Labour party represented a movement of all the workers for the uplifting of the class to which they belonged, and they were fighting for the supremacy of that class. The Master of Elibank had perceived this, and had spoken about it with blunt honesty. The Labour party was essentially Socialistic. Between Liberalism and Socialism there was fixed a gulf which nothing could bridge, and the fight between Labour and both Liberalism and Conservatism must go on till the time came when there should be but two parties in the State—the Socialist and the anti-Socialist. That was their object, and they had never disguised it. Only by Socialism could the supremacy of the mass of the people be secured. Landowners controlled the destinies of the people on the land, and if the people would be free, they must own the land themselves. The same thing applied to capital. They did not wish to do away with capital, but with capitalists. Under Socialism, with land and capital common property, and industry conducted on a co-operative basis, there would be freedom, there would be equality of opportunities, and honour when it came to a man or woman would come because of ability or moral worth, and not on account of long purses on broad acres. Socialism was necessary and it was becoming more necessary. The conditions of labour were in some respects worse than before. The pressure was becoming intenser each decade, and the intenser the pressure, the less consideration there was for the workers. Dr. Crichton-Browne pointed out the other day that the condition of the working classes was becoming worse and worse. All the pressure was on the nervous system. Madness was increasing, and physical debility was spreading a state of affairs which was bound to continue and to grow so long as we were producing for profit and not for use. Socialists wanted to overthrow the system which made dead capital more valuable than living humanity, which compelled people to struggle against one another to keep alive. They wanted to introduce a new order of society, a new conception of humanity. The day would come when there would be a Labour Parliament. The men in that Parliament would represent not a section, but the whole nation, for it had been well said that there is a class which is not a class, but an entire community. The working classes had as much ability as all the other classes put together, and they had more right on their side.

COLONIES AND BRITAIN.

Mr. Winston Churchill at Glasgow.

THE LABOURITE AGITATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow, said he had every reason to be satisfied with the progress of Colonial affairs specially in South Africa, despite the efforts made to excite apprehension and antagonism of the Colonies against the Motherland for party purposes.

The Colonial Conference would, he said, dispel any lingering doubt which Tory spite had created. He was confident that the new Transvaal Parliament would cancel the ill-starred Chinese immigration.

The relations between the Ministry and the Labourites were good, but a small section was recklessly and almost inexplicably hostile.

BALLOT ACT REFORM.

INSTITUTION OF SECOND BALLOT.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow indicated an early reform in the Ballot Act and the institution of a second ballot.

THE Bank of Bengal rate for Demand Loan has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

ST. ANDREW'S Day in Calcutta is to be celebrated with the usual dinner at the Town Hall. The Chairman, this year will be Mr. Norman McLeod and Mr. A. Birkmyre will be Croupier. There will be no long speeches, the Chairman himself being limited to fifteen minutes.

AGRARIAN MURDER IN IRELAND.

CONSTABLE ATTACKED BY SIXTEEN MEN AND KILLED.

Galway's Reign of Terror.

M. P'S SEDITIOUS AGITATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

A long standing dispute near Athenry, in Galway culminated yesterday in an agrarian outrage. Sixteen men attacked and mortally wounded a constable who was protecting a legal receiver.

The *Times* attributes the outrage to the recent inflammatory oratory of the Nationalist leaders and emphasizes the danger of granting the demands of the Irish extremists.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Three young farmers have been arrested at Athenry in connection with the outrage there.

BY ARLEY.

Athenry, the scene of the murder reported above, is a decayed town in county Galway, and has for many years seethed with disaffection, owing partly to the evictions upon the property of the Marquess of Clanricarde, (who owns some sixty thousand acres thereabouts) and to the opportunities for seditious agitation which his lordship's drastic measures have given to the local politicians. Clanricarde, in fact, has been the most hated name in Ireland for more than a generation. Lord Clanricarde has a fine modern house there, which has taken the place of the old castle of Portumna, but he is an absentee landlord, and generally resides in his comfortable chambers in the Albany. Curiously enough, a Clanricarde was fifty years ago the best hated man in India,—that is, so far as Anglo-Indian society went. He was then known as Lord Dunkellin, and those of our readers who have followed the daily notes in these pages under the title "Fifty Years Ago" will remember the storm of criticism which Lord Dunkellin's conduct at the French Inundation Ball aroused, even the Bishop feeling called upon to publicly denounce his conduct from the pulpit of the Cathedral.

Athenry is a hot-bed of the United Irish League, as is Loughrea, a few miles away, thanks to the envenomed agitation of Mr. William Duffy, M. P., the representave of Loughrea, and Mr. Conor O'Kelly M. P., who was prosecuted by the late Government for one of his speeches, though the present Government withdrew the action. The last outrage at Athenry was perpetrated on the night of Sunday, June 3rd last, when the walls of an evicted farm were levelled to the ground. On the following night the dwelling house of an old woman, named Ryan, at Craughwell was attacked, and the doors smashed in and the windows broken. The old woman's crime was that of taking a house on Lord Clanricarde's property from which an old man had been evicted some years ago. At Loughrea on May 29th last, when the Secretary of the local branch of the League was evicted, the house was barricaded from cellar to ceiling, and a hundred police had to carry out the eviction. They had a terrible time of it, every vile weapon available, (besides boiling water and huge stones) being requisitioned to prevent the eviction.

A state of absolute terrorism prevails in this part of Galway, severe boycotting being now the order of the day. In the first three months of this year fourteen cases of firing at persons were reported, and eighty-one cases of malicious destruction of property. The murder of the constable reported above will probably compell the Government to take steps to put an end to the intimidation now prevalent in the county Galway.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Colonial Advisory Board in London Wanted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The difficulty in Newfoundland is leading to a revival in several quarters of a strong advocacy for some form of an Advisory Board in London representing Colonial opinion.

WELSH MINES FOR FRANCE.

Negotiations for Five Collieries Proceeding.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Negotiations are proceeding to sell to a French Syndicate five collieries in the Swansea Valley.

OVERLAND MAIL TO JAPAN.

Tokio within Seventeen Days of London.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Tokio says that Japan is negotiating a Treaty with Russia for establishing an overland service of mails, bringing Tokio within seventeen days of London.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Strained Relations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

General Pedotti, formerly Italian War Minister and now Commander of the Fourth Army Corps, speaking at Turin, said that Italy's new armaments were the best guarantee that the intergrity of Italy would be maintained from the Alps to Quarnero. The speech has caused a sensation, as Quarnero is in Austrian territory, and also in view of the present strained relations between Italy and Austria.

RAILWAY IN DAMARALAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

A railway from Luderitz Bay to Kabub in Damaraland has been opened to traffic.

THE BANK RATE.

Gold Drain for America and Egypt.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The rise in the Bank of England rate is due to the drain of gold for America and Egypt.

HELSINGFORS CONGRESS.

Moderate Counsels Prevail.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The decision of the Constitutional Democrats Congress at Helsingfors denotes the abandonment of the extreme policy of the Viborg Manifesto and the reversion to more moderate counsels.

RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN MALTA.

ARCHBISHOP'S AMAZING INTOLERANCE.

Meeting to Denounce British Government.

MORE TROUBLE FOR LORD ELGIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The agitation which has broken out at Malta against Lord Elgin's despatch, proclaiming religious equality, is growing, and a monster meeting is convened for Sunday "to denounce the cowardly despotism of the British Government."

The story of the outbreak of religious fanaticism in Malta is an amazing one. Valetta, the capital, is a great port of call, with the usual cosmopolitan population of a Mediterranean maritime centre, and with, of course, a small sprinkling of Protestants, apart from the soldiers of the garrison. A few months ago the Rev. John McNeill hired the Theatre Royal for the purpose of religious meetings. He put up notices inviting people to attend his meetings. It is difficult to see what cause of complaint anyone but the dwellers in the abutting buildings could have to that, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop apparently saw grounds for objecting, and the following extraordinary correspondence took place. It will be seen that the Governor, General Sir Mansfield Clarke, took up a firm and manly attitude upon the matter.

The Archbishop's first letter to the Governor stated :—

"This is a scandal of which there has up to now been no example since Great Britain has governed these islands. I deem it my duty to ask, as head of this Church, that your Excellency will be pleased to prevent this outrage to Catholic feelings, which may give rise to serious consequences."

Sir Mansfield Clarke replied that he was unable to see how a religious meeting could constitute a scandal. The Archbishop, after asking for the services of a Government shorthand writer, so that the Rev. Mr. McNeill's speeches could be taken down, sent a long and vigorous letter, in which he said, "If your Excellency does not see any harm in the meeting, my letter sufficiently pointed out the evil, and it was the pastor of souls who was writing in the most formal tone ; and this ought to have sufficed to show in that act an offence to the Roman Catholic religion."

He went on : "The Government itself was so conscious of offending the religious feelings of the public that on Sunday last, the first day on which the mission was held at the Theatre Royal, there were more policemen than persons taking part in the proceedings.

"If the word of the Bishop, who was addressing himself to the head of the Government in the most formal manner, was not enough to bring home to the Government the wrong step which it had taken, the popular indignation, which cannot be unknown to the Government, would be more than sufficient to open the eyes of the Government, and induce it to withdraw in time the permission which had been granted, if not out of respect for the religion of the country, which is the Roman Catholic religion, at least for reasons of political prudence, inasmuch as the ill-advised action of the Government can only do harm to his Majesty's Government, by causing disaffection towards the Government where it does not exist, and intensifying it where it already exists.

"The evil, or the scandal, of which I complain does not consist in the holding of a religious meeting in the Theatre Royal, but in the fact that a public building has been given gratis or on payment to a Protestant minister, admission being free to all, knowing that he would use it to attack the truths of the Catholic religion, and do his best to diminish the Catholic faith among my faithful flock, and this we call perversion. This implies a positive, formal, and efficacious co-operation on the part of those who granted, or who grant, the permission for the perversion of the religion of the Maltese, and this is such a grave evil that not only the Church punishes those Catholics who take part in such a co-operation, by excluding them from its fold, as unworthy sons, but also the Government of Malta has had the greatest interest to repel this accusation, whenever it has been brought against it.

"Your Excellency cannot but see that, whatever the intention of the Protestant ministers may be (and this is a matter of which God only can judge), the facts give the lie to the assurances made to me; the religious feelings (of the country) are atrociously assailed by the mission, which is held in public ; the population is greatly irritated ; and this my letter, if my former one was not sufficient, explains this clearly."

Sir Mansfield Clarke refused the services of a Government shorthand writer, and denied most strongly the statement that the Government was conscious of offending the religious feelings of the puplic. He pointed out that there were only eight policemen in the building out of a total attendance of about 400, While unable to concur in the Archbishop's views, the meetings of the mission would cease to be held in the theatre after that day (May 12). Sir M. Clarke's letter concluded : "I can only express my sincere regret that a permission, harmless in itself, should have shown the existence of so grave a want of a spirit of toleration."

Not content with this, the Archbishop replied in a further long letter, in which he said :

"If your Excellency replies that you are informed that no attempt was made to attack the doctrines of the Catholic Church, I hope it will not displease your Excellency if I respectfully submit to you that in such matters I alone as the head of the Church of Malta, can know what is harmful or not to my faithful flock. The outrage, or attempt, consisted in this, that the Protestant missionary invited, by public notices, Catholics to go to a public theatre to listen to and do what their religion forbids, under very severe punishments, and the means were given or at least continued to be given after my warning, that this might be done freely."

In conclusion, he remarks: "It only remains for me to protest, as by this letter I protest in the best way I can, and publicly by the publication of all the correspondence on this unfortunate incident, against the Protestent mission held at the theatre, and against whoever has in any way facilitated it."

To this the Governor sent a courteous formal reply saying that he did not feel called upon to offer any further observations. The Archbishop has apparently not taken the hint, and is still agitating for the rigid exclusion of all other padres but those of his own belief.

CHINO-JAPANESE CIVILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 12.

Reuter wires from Peking that Prince Fushima has arrived there on a visit to the Chinese Court, in return for the visits made by the Chinese Princes to Japan.

This is the first visit of a Japanese Prince to the Chinese Court.

POPE RECEIVES A CEYLON BISHOP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

His Holiness the Pope has received the Bishop of Jaffna from Ceylon.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Visit to Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, OCTOBER 12.

With the departure of His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley to Mysore this afternoon, the Ootacamund Season has closed.

Sir Arthur, after visiting Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, tours in North Arcot and Chingleput and reaches Madras on the 27th instant.

BISMARCK AND KING EDWARD.

CHANCELLOR'S CRUELTY TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

More Stories by Prince Hohenlohe.

A SENSATIONAL DIARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Hohenlohe diary publication has caused an indescribable sensation in Germany, and is regarded as a colossal indiscretion. The details relating to living rulers and statesmen are considered a justification of the Kaiser's anger at the unauthorised publication. Writing in 1880 Prince Hohenlohe describes the Kaiser as a boyish and inconsiderate young man, of whom his mother was afraid, and he has rows with his father.

The diary displays Prince Bismarck's harshest light in reference to the Emperor Frederick, and describes the Empress Frederick in 1888 as weeping because of the disgraceful behaviour of certain people, who said that Herbert Bismarck had the impudence to tell Edward Prince of Wales that the Emperor Frederick was incapable of ruling, whereupon the Prince of Wales said he would have thrown Herbert out of the room but for the importance attached to good Anglo-German relations.

The Prince of Wales afterwards said to Prince Hohenlohe that he was disgusted with the boorishness of Prince Bismarck, and did not comprehend his policy of irritating France.

Hohenlohe recalls a conversation he had with the Tsar in 1896. The Tsar said his chief task was the policy in the Far East. The Japanese had not money and would take years to complete her armaments and by then the Siberian Railway would be ready and Russia prepared for any eventuality.

Replying to Prince Hohenlohe's remark that the British were anxious to secure supremacy in Africa, because they were afraid of losing India, the Tsar said "Who's going to take India ? We are not stupid enough to pursue such schemes."

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12.

The text of Prince Hohenlohe's Memoirs reveals Bismarck's brutalities to the Emperor and Empress Frederick.

Once the Prince of Wales was only prevented from throwing Bismarck out of the room because of Anglo-German complications which might follow.

The Tsar told Prince Hohenlohe in 1896 that Great Britain's fears of Russian designs on India were absurd. Russia, said his Majesty, was not so stupid as to pursue such a scheme.

THE PREFERENCE QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

A despatch from Melbourne says that the Preference Bill will be submitted to Lord Northcote for his assent and it will be for the Imperial Government to say whether it accepts Preference.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

British Superiority Must be Maintained.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The *Times* earnestly advises the maintenance of the present British advantageous position as regards wireless telegraph even at the risk of offending the European Governments, until we can discuss the question with the other Governments of the Empire at the approaching Imperial Conference.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Exhibition Opened at Tantah.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Khedive has opened the Cotton Exhibition at Tantah. Experts declared that the quality of the exhibits is far ahead of any cotton Egypt has previously produced.

PERSIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Inauguration Meeting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Reuter Teheran wires that the National Council has opened. The representatives assembled in the inner court of the Palace and were welcomed by the Shah from a window.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

The Prime Minister Nizam-e-Mulk read a speech expressing the hope that the Council would have good results for the benefit of the nation.

THE EX-DUMA.

British Deputation Abandoned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The British deputation to present a memorial to the Duma decided last night to abandon the visit to Russia in view of the misrepresentations of which it had been the object and the possibility of misunderstanding.

It is understood that one member will proceed to St. Petersburg and present the memorial privately.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate :—

Galvani	1
Slieve Gallion	2
Traquair	1

MR. FITZGERALD'S RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 11.

Last night a reception was held in honour of Mr. Fitzgerald, the Political Agent at which the Nawab the Dewan and the principal officials were present. An elephant ride and torch-light procession, to Rasulmazil terminated the ceremony.

PARTITION DAY.

Bengali Demonstration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12.

At the conference held at the Indian Association rooms last evening, at which Maharaja Surjakane, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, Editor of the "*Indian Mirior*" and Babu J. Choudhry were present, it was decided to hold a fast on the 16th instant, although it was pointed out that the 16th fell on "Bhut Chaturdasi" day when devout Hindus have to cook and eat fourteen different sorts of herbs, as such a penance, it is believed, will produce an immense effect on the English mind at Home. They will bathe in the river Hooghli, hold a public meeting on the unconstructed Federation Hall site and repeat the Boycott vow promulgated by Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

MAHOMEDAN DAY OF REJOICING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 12.

Mahomedan Associations all over Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam are making arrangements for celebrating Partition Day which falls on the 16th. There is to be great rejoicing at Dacca. Prayers are to be offered for the King-Emperor, the Queen-Empress, the Royal Family and the Viceroy, after which the band will play the National Anthem. At 5 p.m., a public meeting will be held to submit a Memorial to the Secretary of State-in-Council thanking him for confirming the Partition of Bengal and praying that no modification of any kind in the existing constitution of the new province will be now made.

THE BAUDOT INSTRUMENT.

Its Signal Success in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 12.

The success of the Baudot instruments, introduced by the Telegraph Department into India last year, has been so complete that several more sets have been indented for from Paris. These will take some time to arrive as their manufacture is a slow process, owing to the complicated nature of the apparatus. At present these type-founding instruments are working between Simla and Calcutta, with Allahabad in translation, a distance of 1,200 miles. In Europe no such distance has been tried, and yet the result gained here is quite satisfactory. Between Calcutta and Madras an average of over 77 messages per hour have been exchanged between the two stations, the working being continuous for seven hours. The Duplex system is employed to help messages being sent simultaneously each way. An installation has been put up on the Madras-Bombay line and the disposal of traffic has been quickened up. The Telgraph department is now training typewriters who will be able to take down direct from the ordinary signalling instrument messages as they are received. Considering the great increase in Inland Telegrams, consequent on the popularity of the four-anna tariff, these mechanical aids are much needed.

BANGALORE MURDER.

Accused Sentenced to be Hanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 12.

The Sessions Judge pronounced judgment to-day in the case in which Mochi Mahomed Abdulla was charged with having murdered Zhara Bee, the widow of his first cousin, on the 2nd of September.

According to the accused's own statement the motive for his murder was jealously, but he pleaded an *alibi* in defence which the Court rejected without hesitation, as the evidence adduced in its support was wholly untrustworthy. On the other hand, the Judge said he had no option but to consider the accused's confessional statement as sufficient evidence being materially corroborated by a convincing chain of circumstances. His Honour held that the accused did brutally assault the deceased and cause her death by cutting her throat and he could find no extenuating circumstances whatever which would justify him to pass any other but the extreme sentence provided by law, subject however to confirmation by the Resident's Court.

His Honour then sentenced the accused to be hanged.

H. R. H. LANDGRAF'S VISIT.

Programme of his Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

The following is the proposed itinerary of His Royal Highness Landgraf of Hesse who will arrive in Bombay in the s.s. Oriental on the 2nd of November and leave on the 11th for Ellora ; 12th for Bhopal ; from 15th to 20th at Oodeypore ; 21st to 27th at Ajmer ; from 28th November to the 1st of December at Jodhpur ; 2nd to 4th December at Jaipur ; 5th to 7th at Agra ; 8th to 14th at Delhi ; 15th to 19th at Gwalior ; 20th to 24th at Cawnpore ; 25th Lucknow ; 29th Benares ; remains there from 30th to 4th of January ; arrives in Calcutta on the 5th and leaves 12th for Darjeeling returning to Calcutta on the 18th and leaving again for Rangoon which will be reached about the 22nd.

Mandalay and Bhamo will be visited and Rangoon will be left about the 9th of February and arrive at Madras on the 11th ; Tanjore 16th ; and Colombo 20th.

About 14th days will be spent at Ceylon visiting Kandi and Newara Eliya and should Hyderabad be visited the visit will take place after Ellora or after Madras, and Bangalore will be visited after Madras and Ootacamund after Tanjore if disired.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

Dictation Test to be Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 12.

A Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce Department deals with the recently passed Immigration Restriction Amendment Act passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. The portion of the principal Act which relates to the dictation test was as follows :—"Any person who when asked to do so by an officer fails to write out at dictation in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in length in a European language directed by the officer is a prohibited immigrant ;" while the Amended Act says "any person who fails to pass the dictation test, that is to say, who when an officer dictates to him not less than fifty words in any prescribed language to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer is a prohibited immigrant."

The most important change effected by the amending Act is the substitution of "any prescribed language" for "an European language" in the case of the dictation test. The languagss will be prescribed by the regulations which will be framed under the Act. The Governor-General in Council requests all the local Governments to take such measures as seem to them best calculated to make the provisions of the Act generally known to natives of India, especially in places from which emigration grants are given. Emigrants should be warned at the ports of embarkation of the difficulties they may encounter in proceeding to these Colonies.

RUBBER IN TRAVANCORE.

Difficulties in Allotting Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 12.

The scheme for parcelling out and selling by auction forest land for planting rubber in Travancore has been unexpectedly blocked. A Travancore correspondent writes that the obstacle appears to be the claim made by some Namburies and petty chiefs to a large portion of the land in question. They base their claims on rights going back to times when most of the land in Travancore belonged to Namburies for the maintenance of *devasoms*. Their claims will have to be adjudicated before anything further can be done in the matter.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Anglo-German Relations.

A SCULPTOR'S EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 21.

VARIOUS declarations by prominent members of the British Government have met with a very sympathetic reception in Germany. Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, afforded exceptional satisfaction, when, in a speech in which he gave prominence to the better relation existing between England and Germany, he stated, that although the presence of considerable bodies of troops in South West Africa had given rise to feelings of uneasiness in many quarters, he, personally, had always been far from regarding this as a threat against England and her South African colonies. And other Englishmen would have had no need to worry themselves with such apprehensions if they had only considered, that few years ago, England herself was obliged to despatch against the Boers, bodies of troops far superior in point of numbers to the Boers themselves. It should also be remembered that the difficulties of prosecuting the war were not so great as they are in the Hottentot country. Bearing in mind the usually keen political discrimination, and the cool-headedness of the British people, the anxiety felt on this score by many Enlishmen, is only to be explained by the fact that newspapers of the "Daily Mail" stamp continually din into the ears of the British public that Germany thinks of nothing but of making a raid upon England. The fact that a statesman occupying the high position held by Mr. Mc. Kenna has censured the methods of the "Daily Mail", has been thankfully welcomed in Germany. He took the right course in casting ridicule upon the manner in which the "Daily Mail" strives to frighten its readers with the bogey of a German invasion, instead of thundering forth invective. The "Daily Mail" will, of course, not alter its ways, but if, in futur, the British public will only laugh at its phantastic inventions, its spiteful and poisonous splutterings can do no harm, and the friendliness of the relatians between the two kindred nations will thus gain a great deal.

GERMAN SILK INDUSTRY.

The favourable development of silk-spinning and velvet-making in the great centres of Crefeld and Elberfeld, as well as in various individual factories in other parts of Germany is easily seen from a perusal of the statistical reports of the year 1905. This latest upward move appears at a glance if we compare the weight of conditioned silks, in Elberfeld, for instance, with the corresponding weight in the famous silk-manufacturing city of Basel in Switzerland, with which Elberfeld closely competes, especially in the manufacture of ribbons. Here we have in Elberfeld, 510498 Kilogramm for 1904, and 618 293 Kilo for 1905, whereas the figures for Basel are 502 226 and 491 558 Kilo. Thus we see that not only is Elberfeld ahead of its rival in the absolute quantity of manufactured products, but the former shows an upward, and the latter a downward tendency. The reason for the rapid development seen in the German silk industry lies more especially in the perfection of the German spinning and weaving machines and mechanical velvet looms, and in the remarkable productive efficiency of the allied trades, especially of the dye-works. Now, Germany also plays some part in the preparation of the raw silk for the world's markets. It is true, that the experiments, once so eagerly pursued by Frederick the Great, to establish silkworm rearing through all its stages from moth cocoon, in Germany had to be abandoned. It happened, in many years, that the raw climate did not permit the possibility of providing the young silkworms early enough with mulberry leaves. The latest experiment of using the leaves of the comfrey as feeding material for the silkworms has certainly resulted in the production of a serviceable silk thread but the high rates of remuneration in Germany debar that country from successfully competing with the countries of Southern Europe and East Asia in the reeling off of the cocoons and in the production of an even thread in the spinning mills.

On the other hand German enterprise has succeded in so far improving the product of the Bombyx Pernyi in Shantung, which, on account of its knotting and unevenness has hitherto only been utilised for making the not very elegant yellowish silk-jackets for gentlemen, that the new Tussah-silk from Shantung has caused general surprise at a textile exhibition on account of the wonderful purity of the thread and the small amount of wastage on boiling. This improvement has been brought about by the perfected machinery in the newly erected filatures in Tsingtau. The technical superiority of German silk-spinning and velvet-making finds expression not alone in the export figures of commerce, but also in the fact that, on account of the tariff laws, German silk manufacturers have erected a number of branch factories abroad, especially in Switzerland and in the United States. The importance of Crefeld in the production of silkstuffs for neck-ties is exceptionally noteworthy. The Crefeld manufacturers not only command the international market in this line, but they also set the fashion, a fact unexampled in the textile industry. They have the patterns designed, which later make their appearance in the elite gentlemen's establishments of London and Berlin as the "latest fashions." In the new German commercial treaties, the Imperial Government, in view of the strength of the German silk industry which requires no protection, has reduced the tariff-rates for pure silk and half-silk goods by one quarter. The rates, reckoned on the value of the goods, are at present from 8 to 12 per cent. on all-silk, and from 12 to 18 per cent. on half silk wares.

REINHOLD BEGAS.

A short time ago, Reinbold Begas, the sculptor whose name and fame are known and appreciated far beyond Germany's frontiers celebrated his 75th birthday, and the Society of Berlin Artists has now taken advantage of this event to honour the sculptor by arranging an exhibition of his works. When a man has reached the age of seventy-five, his life-work is accomplished and one can therefore, even to-day, undertake a complete historical review of Begas and his creations. He does not, it is true, rank amongst those sculptors who are fashionable to-day. The most popular sculptor of the world is, for the moment, Rodin, but what Rodin is now, Begas was once ; a bold assailant of the Old, a courageous creator of the New. Towards the year 1850, classicism—there were various shades of it,—firmly held its sway in the whole of Europe. The Berlin shade was that of the strictest conformity with established custom ; for the Rauch School of sculptors, a close adherence to antique models was an inviolable canon. Begas' real artistic mission was to break through this dogma. He received his determining impressions in Italy, where he was the friend and companion of Bocklin and Lenbach, two artists who enjoyed life to the full, and in whose artistic efforts with brush and palette, he as a man of versatile talents, from time to time shared with eagerness and success. Of the past however, it was the art of Michael Angelo and the style of Baroc which drew him out and influenced him. Cansiderably in advance of his age he appreciated this daring Baroc art, which, possessing supreme technique, did not shrink back before a whole army of statues, nor in the presence of gigantic dimensions, which dared all, and which invested everything with a fresh, audacious, fullblooded Life. It was in this spirit that the genre groups which Bagas completed after his return to Berlin were conceived: Pan and Psyche, Venus consoling Cupid, Centaur and Nymphs, as well as the magnificent female figures of "The Bathers" and "Susanne". The fresh, original inventiveness, the sensuous warmth and life of these figures, their charming grace, the moving and living lines of the composition—all these were extraordinary novelties, hazardous enterprises, upon which the high priests of the antique school indignantly turned their backs. In the struggle which raged around the Schiller Monument in Berlin, the glimmering spark broke out into open flame. Begas received the commission, and not only did he cast aside the high pedestal, which had always seemed essential to the solemn old school, and set the people's poet right in the midst of the people, but also the sharply defined and individual characteristic of the poet's head, as well as the fresh and personal conception of the allegorical female figures which decorate the statue indicated an unmistakable declration of war against Tradition.

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HAJJI BABA.

The Prince of Rogues.

IT is now a hundred years since the politics of Persia began to influence the minds of Indian statesmen. When the world-wide ambition of Napoleon contemplated an attack upon India by land in conjunction with Alexander of Russia, the goodwill of the Persian monarch Fath Ali Shah was an object of the keenest competition among the Western Powers. By dint of a succession of embassies the favour of the Shah was secured by England ; but the treaties consummated by Malcolm Jones, and Onseley were, as it turned out, of little practical importance, for the Franco-Russian alliance constructed at Tilsit in 1807 was of short duration and Napoleon was soon too much embarrassed in Europe to enter upon gigantic enterprizes in the East. The enduring monument, however, of this diplomatic activity remained and that a literary one—the immortal Hajji Baba of James Justinian Morier, Chief Secretary to three successive British Plenipotentiaries at Teheran. The continued interest which Persia and Persian problems must have for both India and England is a sufficient excuse for dealing at some length with one of the most illuminating descriptions of Iran extent in any language, particularly as Persia has little changed during the last century, though the number of editions that Hajji Baba has gone through are an evidence of its well-maintained popularity with a certain class. We are fully aware that the average reader, fond of a good story though he be, is completely ignorant of this inimitable tale of adventure and intrigue.

As with Montesquieu's *Lettres Garsands* and Goldsmish's *Citizen of the World*, a country and people are satirised under the guise of a fictitious narrator, with the great difference that in Hajji Baba the national foibles are exposed by one of the nation and not by a foreigner, a plan of necessity much harder of execution than the other. The Hajji Baba of Morier is not only a fascinating tale of adventure and an imaginative satire full of fun and drollery : it is also a serious study of national character and customs, in fact a valuable contribution to sociology. Further, it is a historical document, dealing as it does, though under fictitious names, with a number of important historical personages and events. The Shah, the Grand Vizier, the Lord High Treasurer, the Chief Executioner, the Court Poet and others are portraits to the life of Fath Ali Shah and his chief officials, while the Perso-Russian war, the rival embassies of France and England, and the attempt of the English ambassador to introduce the potato and vaccination, are all authentic. As historically veracious and more pre-eminently interesting than these poltical details, is the picture brought before us of the Persian system of Government, of the National characteristics, and the prevalent vices and foibles of Persians in all ranks of life. With few exceptions Morier's description of Persia and his diagnosis of Persian Society would be as true to-day as it was a hundred years ago. Now, as then, the Government is feebly organized and corrupt religious passions play a great part in the national life, the power of the priesthood is extraordinarily great, and the opportunities for fraud and imposture are unusually large.

The life history of Hajji Baba is virtually a sketch of the ups and downs of a shiftless but good natured and reflective ne'er-do-well who persistently sacrifices by conceit and extravagance what he as repeatedly gains by uncommon roguery and cunning. In turn he appears as barber, water-carrier, pipe seller, dervish, doctor's assistant, sub-executioner, scribe, mullah, outcast, vendor of pipe-sticks, Turkish merchant, and Secretary to an Ambassador. Lord Curzon, no mean authority on things Persian, thus writes of our hero in his introduction to one of the recent editions :—"Equally accepting the buffets of fortune and profiting by her caresses, never reluctant to lie or cheat or thieve, or get the better of anybody else in a warfare where every one was similarly engaged in getting the better of him, and equipped with the ready casuistry to justify any transgression of the moral code, Hajji Baba never strikes a really false chord, or does or says anything intrinsically impossible ; but whether in success or adversity, as a victim of the roguery of others, or as a rogue himself, is faithful to a type of human character which modern time and a European surrounding are incapable of producing, but which is natural to a state of society in which men live by their wits, where the scullion of one day may be the grandee of the next, and the loftiest is not exempt from the extreme vicissitudes of fortune, and in which a despotic sovereign is the apex of a half-civilized community of jealous and struggling slaves."

Entering the stage as an apparently virtuous and innocent youth, the hero no sooner falls into the hands of the Turkomans than he yields to the temptation of retaining the purse of his captive master, having gained possession of it by consummate cunning. This first moral backsliding, however, is preceded by much hesitation, and Hajji only yields to his impulse after a vast quantity of casuistical self-communings. But henceforth his scruples grow less and less powerful and he becomes habituated to a course of lying and deceit such as alone could guarantee success in a country where roguery was so universal. His dramatic susceptibilities and his fine presence contributed to crown his efforts with success. We find him purveying foul water to thirsty pilgrims with admirable zest, and he calmly sells tobacco made of dung, straw and decayed leaves until detection results in the agonies of a prolonged bastinado. He is frequently depicted as abducting a comrade's horse, but such sins are repaid when his own mother steals his heritage. His sharp wits lead to acts of exquisite cunning, as when he secured the coveted portmanteau of the physician by the masterly trick of depositing a litter of young pups therein, thus irremediably polluting the trunk in his pious master's eyes. With equal *sangfroid* he starts a register of eligible though ugly females, and palms off a decayed lady upon a credulous friend, himself celebrating the mock-marriage with ludicrous solemniy. Particularly entertaining are his escapades when he assumes the character of the chief Mullah at Teheran. Having discovered the drowned body of the unfortunate priest in the public baths Hajji dons the clothing of the deceased and trading on the similarity of his own appearance, enters the Mullah's Harem, performs business transactions in his name, receives a splendid horse from the Chief Executioner in return for a license to drink wine, continues to obtain the Mullah's rents from his country estate, and finally gets an old comrade hanged as the supposed murderer. Having then fled the country to avoid discovery, he appears at Constantinople in the role of a pedlar, but by dint of fine clothing and a broad chest he catches the fancy of an Emir's widow, persuades her that he is a merchant as rich as Crœsus, and finally becomes possessor of her beauty and property by lawful marriage. His insatiable pride, however, leads him to parade his ill-gotten wealth before his less fortunate countrymen, with the result that discovery is not long delayed, and the unfortunate rascal is once more cast down to the lowest rung of the social ladder. At this point however, his vicissitudes come to an end, and by reason of his story-telling abilities he gains the intimacy of the Persian Ambassador in Stamboul. In his service Hajji collects information of a hazy character about the Franks, and—the most splendid act of assurance in his career—he compiles a history of Europe for the Shah, which is sufficiently interlarded with flattery and national boasting to gain him a permanent place on the diplomatic staff.

As Hajji Baba's roguery is of a superior quality to that of the generality of rascals, either real or fictitious, we have felt ourselves unable to dismiss him and his cheery comrades within the usual limits. The canvas would be incomplete without some mention of his rivals in the school of cunning. A prince who befriends him punishes a servant who had stolen Hajji's gold, but having recovered the stolen property coolly pockets it himself and orders the lawful owner to be slippered. The Court physician stoops to the most dishonourable intrigues in order to prevent his royal master from being cured by a rival European doctor. But the most accomplished impostors are the wandering dervishes, who truly surpass in cozening and fraud, the work of the mediæval pardoners and friars. The most enchanting of these rogues—the Dervish Sefer—thus recommends his profession to Hajji : 'Oh my friend, little do you know of dervishes, and still less of humankind. It is not great learning that is required to make a dervish ; assurance is the first ingredient. With one-fiftieth part of the accomplishments that you have mentioned, and with only a common share of effrontery, I promise you, that you may command no-only the purses, but even the lives of your hearers. By impudence I have been a prophet, by impudence I have wrought miracles, by impudence I have restored the dying to health—by impudence, in short, I lead a life of great ease, and am feared and respected by those who, like you, do not know what dervishes are. If I chose to give myself the trouble, and incur the risks which Mahomed himself did, I might even now become as great a prophet as he. It would be as easy for me to cut the moon in two with my finger as it was for him, provided I once made my hearers have confidence in me; and impudence will do that, and more if exerted in a proper manner.' Though Sefer becomes Hajji's greatest friend, he has no compunction against robbing him of his jealously guarded purse: such an action, it seems, does not derogate from the dignity of a profession whose chief stock-in-trade is pious talk and Puritanical melancholia. The skin-deep piety of many a Mussalman saint is also well depicted in the chapter dealing with the sanctimonious humbug of Kom, and in that describing the reputed holiness of the wine-bibbing Mullath Hadan; the inaugurator of the disreputable wife-market in the frauds of which Hajji had become such a ready accomplice. With all this absence of true religion there is revealed in the Persia of Hajji Baba a smouldering intolerance and fanaticism which not seldom burst into flame to the great disadvantage of Christians and heretical Moslems alike. Animosity against the Sunnis and Sufis is particularly bitter. We are, however, pleased to find that the Government as a matter of policy extends its protection over all peaceable and industrious folk of whatever persuasion. The Shah by repressing riotous movements aimed at the lives and property of 'Unbelieving dogs' shows himself more enlightened that European Princes such as Philip II. of Spain or Louis XIV of France.

In matters concerning the State and Government we notice the arbitrary nature of the Shah's authority, his love of display and the magnificence of his court, but above all the universality of the backsheesh habit, both in the case of high and low. Only a fraction of the revenue wrung from the tax-payers reaches the Imperial coffers, and the Monarch is obliged to swell his revenue by forced contributions levied on State occasions, or paid by whomsoever of his subjects he chooses to honour with a personal domestic visit. The perquisites due to His Majesty's servants on such occasions must have impoverished many a wealthy man. The despotism of the underlings of Government is forcibly brought before us in the chapter where Hajji Baba, newly appointed sub-executioner, proceeds to distrain the property of a village which through their destitution had failed to satisfy the exorbitant requisitions of the Shah's purveyors. It is needless to say that the fine exacted does not reach the Royal treasury. Thus do the individual officials fatten upon the land, while the Government lacks funds to make necessary improvements or to inaugurate productive public works. This canker of corruption even yet eats into the vitals of the Persian body politic, nor is it likely that adequate reform will proceed from within, seeing that the habit is rather a well-rooted racial characteristic than the vice of any one class. Representative institutions may be planned on paper, but they will probably turn out to be an importation most unpalatable to the native taste. Moreover class jealousies are too strong in the influence of the priesthood too powerful to allow of the fair and square representation of the national will. Whether Persia will eventually find her salvation without passing through a phase of foreign denomination, cannot be said with certainty, but the prospects are not bright.

In conclusion no reader can fail to be interested and amused by the comments of Hajji and his compatriots on European nations and institutions, the chasm between the East and West and the contempt felt by orientals of a certain type for habits other than their own, is well expressed by the Court Physician in the following passage:—"Their manners and customs are totally different to ours, that is true, and you may form some idea of them, when I tell you, that instead of shaving their heads and letting their beards grow, as we do, they do the very contrary, for not a vestige of hair is to be seen on their chins, and their hair is as thick on their heads as if they had made a vow never to cut it off: then they sit on little platforms, whilst we squat on the ground; they take up their food with claws made of iron whilst we use our fingers; they are always walking about, we keep seated; they wear tight clothes, we loose ones; they write from left to right, we from right to left; they never pray, we five times a day; in short, there is no end of what might be related of them; but most certain it is, that they are the most filthy people on the earth, for they hold nothing to be unclean; they eat all sorts of animals, from a pig to a tortoise, without the least scruple, and that without first cutting their throats; they will dissect a dead body, without requiring any purification after it . . . ." The Persians are revealed as extraordinarily ignorant of contemporary European politics, and it is frequently asked whether "Boonapoort" be a mythical personage or a real king. That the "Franks" should be divided into several nations is a standing puzzle. "As fast as I hear one hog, another begins to grunt, and then another, until I find that there is a whole herd of them." Each of these nations is wittily and pithily characterized by the Turk from whom Hajji buys the information for his *Magnum Opus*, and perhaps the description of the mother of Parliaments is not so well known to bear quotation here. "Then they have certain houses full of madmen, who meet half the year round for the purposes of quarelling. If one set says white, the other says black; and they throw more words away in settling a common question than would suffice one of our muftis during a whole reign. In short, nothing can be settled in the State, be it only whether a rebellious aga is to have his head cut off and his property confiscated, or some such trifle, until these people have wrangled." The desire to understand the strange and novel is never a marked Eastern trait, and the Persians in Hajji Baba appear self-satisfied to be earnest seekers after knowledge. "But why trouble yourself, they are all dogs alike,—all spring from the same dung-hill, and if there be truth in Heaven, and we believe our blessed Koran, all will burn hereafter in one common furnace." There is no more convenient way of eluding the obligation to make fair enquiry into the doings and motives of others than to maintain that they are born only to be damned. That being so, why uselessly cudgel our brains about them?

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Programme of the Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 12.

The following is the Programme of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan's tour in India:—

Leave Lundi Kotal on the 5th of January and arrive at Peshawar on the 5th.

Leave Peshawar on the 7th and arrive at Agra on the 9th.

Leave Agra on the 16th and arrive at Aligarh on the 16th.

Leave Aligarh same day and arrive at Cawnpur on the 17th. Arrive at Gwalior on the 18th and leave on the 20th and arrive at Delhi on the 21st.

Leave Delhi on the 23rd and arrive at Sirhund on the 24th and Delhi on the 25th.

Leave Delhi on the 29th and arrive at Ajmir on the 29th and back on the 30th.

Delhi is then left on the 31st and arrive at Sohagpur on the 1st of February and leave on the 6th February for Bombay and arrive on the 7th.

Leave Bombay on the 11th; be at sea on the 12th and 13th and arrive at Karachi on the 14th.

Leave Karachi on the 15th and arrive at Quetta on the 16th.

Leave Quetta on the 19th and arrive at Chaman on the 19th; Leave Quetta on the 20th; Sukkur on 21st and arrive at Bahawalpur on the 22nd.

Leave this on the 23rd to inspect the Chenab Canals on the 24th and arrive at Peshawar on the 25th.

Leave Peshawar on the 27th and arrive at Lundi Kotal on the 27th.

Leave this on the 28th.

It is not possible that the dates from Karachi onwards will be considerably modified. The whole party will not proceed throughout the tour, but only a small party goes to Aligarh, Cawnpur, Gwalior, Sirhund, Ajmer and Chan[illegible]ian.

The Amir will halt at Sohagpur on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of February for tiger shooting.

The whole party join up at Itarsi on the 6th of February and thence go to Bombay, and by sea to Karachi.

At Sukkur the Bridge will be inspected.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY RIVAZ.

Last Public Appearance in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. October 12.

His Honour the Lieutenant—Governor and Lady Rivaz attended the distribution of prizes in Auckland House this afternoon. This is their last public appearance in Simla. They were received by the governors and the Lady Principal. The opening remarks were made by Rev. E. J. Warlow, followed by the annual report by Miss Strong. Lady Rivaz then distributed the prizes and certificates, and Sir Charles made a short speech, the Rev. H. M. Lewes closing the proceedings with a vote of thanks.

RANGOON CHIEF JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Fox to be Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 12.

I am in a position to state definitely that Sir Henry Adamson's successor as Chief Judge of Burma has been actually selected and though the Government of India decline to disclose the name of the new Chief Judge I have reason to believe my conjecture telegraphed last month that Mr. Justice Fox will be confirmed. The Government of India has conferred with the Local Governments as to how the announcement shall be made. This will take place in the next day or two, and it will be worded in a careful fashion.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Belgian Custom Officials Harassed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 12.

The unrest in Persia has made itself felt even as far south as Bushire where some disturbance took place in August. The Belgian Customs officials were removed from cargo boats and the Director-General has remained practically a prisoner in his own house for some weeks.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Poona Shows over Nine Hundred Deaths.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 11.

Plague returns for the week ending 6th October shows 7,501 seizures and 5,832 deaths for the whole country, the deaths thus numbering 200 more than in the previous week. Mortality in the principal provinces is as follows:—Bombay Presidency 3,112; Bengal 33; the United Provinces 222; Punjab 282; Burma 75; Central Provinces 505; Mysore 137, and Central India 1,438. Deaths in Poona City number 924; in Poona District 331; Kolhapur District 287; Baroda State 363; Kamtee town 244; and Indore State and City 1,311.

ARMY NOTIFICATION.

Recipients of Orders to Report Themselves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 12.

The Army Council notify that the names of recipients of the Distinguished Service Order or of an Order of Knighthood, who have ceased to hold any Military rank, are only retired in the Army Lists conditionally on reports of existence being forwarded to the Secretary of the War Office on the 1st January and the 1st of July of each year.

All who have not complied with this regulation should at once send such a report and should, in future, furnish similar reports on the dates specified.

These reports are necessary in order that the lists of recipients of orders may be kept as accurate as possible.

BAHREIN PEARL FISHERIES.

Good Yield Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 12.

The "Redbreast" has been at Bahrein for the last two months for the protection of pearl fishery. The yield this year is well up to the average.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS.

To be Made in Bahrein.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 12.

Excavation of ancient Phœnician *tumuli* on Bahrein Islands for which grant has been sanctioned by the Government of India is shortly to be begun by Captain Prideaux, Political Agent, and is expected to yield important archæological results.

AN UNCHARTED ROCK.

Survey to be Made in the Gulf.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 12.

Some interest has been aroused by reports of an uncharted rock about four feet high in the middle of the Gulf and near the track of steamers running between Bahrein and Bushire. It appears the rock was marked in this position in an early Admiralty chart about 1840, but was subsequently expunged after unsuccessful search had been made. Up to the present this rock, which would be a danger to navigation if it really exists, has only been sighted by Arab dhows, but endeavours are to be made by the survey vessel "Investigator" to verify the reports and to set the matter at rest.

THE ASSAM FLOODS.

Commendable Work of Local Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 12.

A report from Mr. Greening, the Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, recounts damage done by floods in that district during the first fortnight of August last.

Every railway and every road of importance was damaged and communication interrupted but the floods caused no loss to life and little damage to crops. The sum required for repairs will not be less than Rs. 15,000.

The Government of East Bengal and Assam place on record the vigorous action taken by Commissioner Mr. Fischer, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Greening, the Executive Engineer Mr. Ralph, and District Engineer Mr. Beale and note with satisfaction that very little damage was done to the early rice and that prospects of important winter rice crop are excellent.

SCRATCHING A PIMPLE.

Death by Blood Poisoning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 12.

Mr. Spearing, a young European Assistant at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co's here died to-day in the hospital. The deceased had a few weeks since scraped a pimple on his face with a pocket knife; blood poisoning supervened and the sufferer was removed to the hospital. It is stated that when his face first become bad he used a native concoction which aggravated the malady.

RANGOON CITY ENGINEER.

Proposed [illegible]gement on Rs. 4,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 12.

At to-day's Municipal Committee meeting the President proposed that Mr. Ault's services be entertained for two years and that he be paid a definite salary of Rs. 1,000, a month in his capacity of Superintending Engineer of the Town Lands Reclamation works in addition to the salary of Rs. 3,000 per month which he is drawing from the Municipality. The proposal will be considered at the meeting, of the General Committee.

BURMA OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Rumoured Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 12.

It is rumoured that Mr. F. C. Gates, C. S. I., will succeed Mr. W. T. Hall, C. S. I., as Principal Commissioner when the latter goes to the Council next month.

Mr. A. Leeds in turn is named as Mr. Gates' successor in the post of Chief Secretary.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURE.

Case Successfully Treated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 12.

The *Statesman* reports a case of Bright's disease which was lately successfully treated at the Medical College Hospital by the total elimination of salt from the patient's diet

LATE MR. SIRCAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 12.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have through their Secretary, sent a letter of condolence to Messrs Keir Tarrukk and Co, on account of the death of Mr. Nalin Behari Sircar, C. I. E.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr. E. Maclagan are lent to the Revenue Department from the 8th of November.

The services of Messrs. Mackelvin and Stanley, I.M.S., are lent temporarily to Bengal.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels Carlston of the 12th Cavalry, Grantham of 33rd Cavalry, and Gordon of the 32nd Lancers are promoted Colonels, and Majors E. Thwaytes Ransom, 42nd Deoli Regiment and Hazalgrave, 109th Infantry to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—Captain Caroll, Military Works, Department and Captain G. Gill, Subordinate Medical Service Bengal.

VOLUNTEERS POSTINGS.

Rangoon Port Defence Corps.—Sub-Lieutenant Neilson to be Lieutenant.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.—Lieutenant Letchfield is promoted Captain and 2nd-Lieutenant Anseley to Lieutenant; H. Humes to 2nd Lieutenant.

G. I. P. Railway Corps.—2nd-Lieutenants Glower and Burn to be Lieutenants.

S. I. Railway Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant Sykes to be Lieutenant; C. White to the 2nd Lieutenant.

Southern Mahratta Rifles.—T. Wilson to be 2nd Lieutenant.

The Volunteers Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant W. Macgregor and A. O'Giley of the Behar Light Horse.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. Iyer, Forest Ranger, Madras, to be Assistant Instructor, Dehra Forest College.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Damage from Locusts Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 12.

Persons in receipt of relief have diminished in all provinces and now number 138,311 which is 51,000 fewer than in the previous week. In Ajmer Merwara, Rajputana Native States and Agra relief measures have closed.

The crops generally promise well. Locusts passed through the Bhagalpur and Purnea Districts of Bengal, the Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkote Districts of the Punjab, the Gwalior and Bhopawar States, Central and the Karachi District of Sind and some damage has been done in places.

The cutting of jute is progressing in East Bengal and the outturn is good.

BOMBAY CROPS AND WEATHER REPORT.

Good rain during week in Thar and Parkar, Dharwar Kolhapur and Kathiawar and slight in Hyderabad Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur Palanpur, Cutch and Mahi Kantha. More rain needed in parts Deccan and Karnatak or maturing crops and rabi sowing.

Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts of Karachi, grasshoppers in Sholapur, insects in Upper Sind Frontier and excessive rain in Thar and Parkar. Standing crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops continues.

Sowing of rabi crops progressing in parts Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Cotton picking commenced in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar. Drinking water adequate.

Water in irrigation canals, tanks, wells, and channels sufficient. Agricultural stock insufficient in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch, but generally in good condition. Abundant green grass available everywhere. Stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices falling.

Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 20 to 47 per cent, in Karnatak 11 to 30 per cent., and elsewhere 5 to 30 per cent. less than normal.

Demand for labour in fields and on private works increasing and provides sufficient employment.

Public health generally good.

Numbers on relief during week ending 29th ultimo—British Districts—Deccan; works 105, gratuitous 6,633; total 6,738. Karnatak: works 3,284, gratuitous 10,080; a total 13,364. Native States: works 681, gratuitous 1,444; total 2,125.

Major Powell, R. C., who with Captain Bond R. E., has been inspecting the upper portion of the Hindustani-Tibet Road has arrived at Simla, but returns shortly to complete their inspection.

ON BOARD A "P. AND O."

The good ship "Persia" was ploughing her way through the Straits of Bonifacio in the teeth of a strong wind. The Captain said she was as steady as a rock, but many of the newly-joined Marseilles passengers found the motion sufficiently uncomfortable to induce them to seek rest in the privacy of their own cabins. I had come through the Bay, and, though by no means a good sailor, the storm we had encountered there had given me my sea-legs.

Who has not known that restful hour that is generally to be enjoyed on deck after lunch? Its charm is never equalled on land, and no matter how often during successive voyagiugs we indulge in it, that one hour stands out as the most pleasurable of the many passed on board. Again lunch was over. Four bells sounded dreamily from somewhere overhead. My book, one with a moral, was dry and uninteresting. My corner sheltered from the wind by the music saloon; in fact, everything was conspiring to send me to sleep, when an ayah—an unmistakable travelling ayah—seated herself a few yards away and began crooning a lullaby to an infant in long clothes. I watched her stroke the small face, stop her slumber song while she chewed betel-nut, then begin again, keeping time to the lazy drone with a jerky rocking of her body. I had noticed the strange couple when they came aboard because among all the laughing, jostling crowd they seemed to utterly alone. They were a party by themselves, stared at, commented, on, and avoided. The infant was very delicate; far too young for such a long journey. The ayah, a fat good-natured woman, a most devoted nurse. Unlike her class, she was singularly reticent when asked direct questions. She stated her Master and Mistress were joining at Port Said. "Yes, the Missie Baba was six weeks old. Delicate? who knows, the good God would take care of the little lamb." She showed plainly she had no wish for conversation, commiseration, or gossip.

Behind me two ladies were discussing the various merits of their respective cabins, but on the arrival of the ayah their conversation changed.

"There's that poor child again. Did you hear they are bringing it out against doctor's orders? A good way to get rid of it."

"Yes, shameful; but ayah is devotion itself. I've never met with such a treasure before. Still one can never tell what may happen. At any rate it won't be missed."

"They come from your station, don't they?"

"Yes, but with all her beauty and grand airs I don't like her, as for her Charley——" here the voice dropped to a whisper followed by a laugh.

I heard no more for at that moment the infant awoke and began to cry feebly. My heart ached for the poor mite. I thought of my own little ones that I had just left for the first time; they had never missed a mother's love at that tender age, and just now the baby world was very dear to me. Though the ayah rocked vigorously the cries became more determined, till unable to stand it any longer I left my chair and approached them.

"Baby is hungry, ayah."

"Yes, Misses, but that Stew'dess say you no come bother me, I not free to take Baba till three o'clock, so what can do?" she replied rising heavily to her feet.

"I'll take Baby, while you go and make her bottle. She will be quite warm and safe with me. I'm used to children" I added smiling to reassure her.

For a minute she looked sharply into my face as if fearing an enemy.

"You got baba's" she asked, still watching uncertain.

"Three, ayah. They are all in England now." There was a lump in my throat, my eyes dimmed with tears. Without another word she placed her precious charge in my arms and disappeared. Just a bundle of clothes was this unloved baby, with the thinnest, weirdest, puckered face, in which all the sorrows of ages had left lines and no mother's kiss had smoothed away. For quite a minute she stopped her crying to gaze vacantly into my face. There was a long pause, I hardly breathed. Then the cry began again, gaining strength with every breath I rocked her, swayed her, put her across my shoulder, tried every conceivable thing to pacify, but in vain; she would not be quieted. Several slumbering people opened angry eyes and glared at us, one or two got up and went below, and from a distant corner I heard a masculine voice say "——that child."

What an interminable time the ayah was taking over the bottle, I was really getting annoyed. To have my own siesta broken into was bad enough, but to be sworn at, rightly too, as a disturber of the peaceful hour, was extremely trying. Just as my patience had reached all limits, and I was about to descend in search of the missing ayah, a smartly dressed woman came to my rescue. I recognised her as one of a very up-to-date party of "globe trotters" who had invaded the cabin next to mine and whose incessant chatter, ringing for stewards, and general noisiness had been most trying since we left Marseilles. I had no wish for acquaintance, but I felt that now I was fairly caught.

"Give me the child," she said in a high pitched voice, holding out pretty bare arms covered with gold chains, from which hung charms studded with precious stones.

I demurred—not that I wanted the child myself but because something caught at my heart and I shivered as if a goose had walked over my grave. At the sound of a strange voice, the baby had stopped crying and was watching me earnestly. It almost seemed to be waiting to hear my answer. The foolish baby stare had given place to an expression, not only human, but superhuman; the change was so startling that I gave a cry. The woman beside me bent and looked at the child. She *was* pretty, every natural grace enhanced by art, but art could not do away with the hall-mark of cruelty stamped on the bold eyes and thin red lips.

Our eyes met in a challenge; hers flashed angrily and the color in her cheeks deepened.

"Give me the child," she repeated again.

I bit my lip still undecided what to say or do.

"The child is not yours" she said haughtily.

"Do you claim her?" I found voice at last to say with equal haughtiness, having fully made up my mind not to relinquish my charge to anyone but her ayah. The words were hardly spoken before she seized the long clothes and dragged the baby from my arms. In an instant she had flung it violently over her head and with a swinging action the small head came with a sickening crash on to the deck at my feet. I was paralysed. I was held in the grip of a mortal terror and unable to move. A thousand demon voices were singing an unknown song in my brain. Someone said significantly, "She has done this before—watch;" and I repeated it over and over again as if in a dream. Then the most appalling thing happened. The little fair head, that a few minutes before had nestled on my arm, shot away from the body and rolled with slow deliberation towards the railings. The face was quite peaceful, the eyes closed, death had been instantaneous, and, I hoped, painless. As I watched it, fascinated, it began to roll back again very very slowly, as if the motion of the ship had caused it, till within a yard of the body when it rejoined the neck with a snap. *It had been attached by a thin piece of elastic.* With a stifled cry and start I awoke. Thank God, it was a dream. The ayah had gone, my book had fallen from my hand and after all I had had my usual siesta.

MECO.

THE MARATHA AWAKENING

A meeting of the Maratha Education Fund Society was held last Sunday at Baroda in the Bungalow of H. H. Sayajirao Maharaj Gaikwad's brother Shrimant Himat Bahadur Anandrao Gaikwad who was good enough to preside at the meeting, when the following business was transacted:—

1. The draft rules of the Society read by Mr. Jagtap were unanimously passed. One of them being that every Maratha family in the Baroda State should pay once only one-twelth of the amount of its annual income into the fund. The Secretary Sirdar Dadasaheb Mane, appealed earnestly to the hearts of the audience to come forward to raise a special fund to help the students till the general fund is collected and in response to which a list was circulated among the members present who gladly subscribed to the special fund to the extent of Rs. 65-8-0 per month.

2. Shrimant Himat Bahadur Anandrao Gaikwad having been pleased to be President of the Society and an influential Managing committee having been appointed the meeting terminated amidst loud cheers to the President.

Among those present were H. H. Maharaja's brother Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaikwad, uncle of Shrimant Avachitrao Gaikwad, Subba Sahebs, R. B. Khasherao Jadhav and R. B. G. R. Nimbalkar, R. B. Mohite, Captain Yeshwantrao Gaikwad and Sirnobat Appasaheb Kale.

A YOUTHFUL EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Interesting Police Court Proceedings.

A youthful and intelligent looking Gujarati Hindu, dressed after the style of a Bengali, with bare head and hair parted in the middle, appeared yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a notice issued against him at the instance of Mr. Sayed Samsoodin Sayad Miya Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 300 with two surities in the sum of Rs. 300 each for his good behaviour for a period of six months. The respondent was the editor, printer and publisher of an Anglo-Gujarati weekly called "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler" printed and published at the Napoleon Printing Press in Abdul Reheman Street, Bombay. Respondent went by the name of Chhaganlal Lallubhai Thannawalla and looked about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. The notice was issued against him in consequence of a Gujarati article headed "Do that which is to be done," and an ode entitled "By discharging your duty, proclaim your name on four sides," appearing in one of the September issues of the "Hind Swarajya."

The English translation of the article and the ode complained of, as rendered by the Oriental Translator, read as under;—

DO THAT WHICH HAS TO BE DONE.

"Oh! Englishmen!! Englishman!!! Who (are) Englishmen? Englishmen (are) the present rulers of this country—but in what way did they become rulers? They became rulers by gaining our confidence, by saying sweet things, by usurping what was ours, and by frightening us by verbal boasts. And by taking away our independence, throwing the noose of dependence round our necks, making us forget our old learning, leading us along the path of sin, and keeping (us) ignorant of using arms, they have artfully kept up their kingdom. They do not care for you.

"O my simple countrymen! By their teaching, adultery has begun to spread in your homes. Women becoming independent and pressing men down have begun to be led along the wrong path. You remain looking at this with your own eyes. Is this your bravery? Alas! This is not bravery, but you commit cowardice. Similarly entrusting what is your own to a stranger and becoming dejected, you have begun to endure taints. This which you do is folly. You deliberately let India be plundered.

"From this it appears that there is no patriotism pride for one's own country, in your heart. Hence even Englishmen themselves, who eat what is yours, indulge in pleasures by your money, hate you, detest you. What, does not any one understand this?

"They understand this the sense of understanding has now come to them. But though they understand this still how is it no one advances forward after girding up his loins with courage in order to recover what is his own and become free from dependence upon others?

"Alas! They are not as enterprising as they were formerly. Consequently this idea viz. "If some one comes forward then I shall do so; if some one advances forward, I shall advance," has remained fixed in their minds. By that alone the ruin of this India has not yet stopped. If you are wishing to stop it, then you have no concern with whatever others may do. (Note by Translator.—The meaning of the original is obscure.)

If some remain backward in fulfilling their duty, then let them do so. But not making delay in a work of religion and according to the proverb "Prompt almsgiving is great religious merit," then should do what has to be done by them. We have no concern whether others do it or not do it.

"After understanding this, as long as the Indians do not advance forward so long the caste disturbance will not come in the enjoyment of Englishmen.

"They will go on becoming rich day by day, and Indians who forget their duty and mistake others will in spite of understanding their condition, (die in a corner of their house in great agony (lit. being greatly agonised) after being caught in poverty.

"They like to die in that manner after being insulted, then they will not have the courage to go along the straight path, viz. of dying after killing others while bravely doing service to the country with their face against the enemy. They will lower themselves deliberately. What can othersdo in it? Alas! If such a state of things continues, then must believe that there is not now any brave person living in this India.

"Alas! What, has India's golden land become devoid of heroes? Did Englishmen take away her opulence and Time her heroes? Is not any one remaining now? Are all eunuchs, timid and without courage! Are all afraid of Englishmen, remaining backward in their duty, preferring to die after being tortured and remaining silent after seeing their own land plundered!

Ah! O Indians descended from a heroic race! Why are you afraid of Englishmen? They are not gods, they are men like yourselves; still they are monsters, who abduct your Sita--like opulence resembling Ravan, but of white skin and beautiful in appearance knowing the art of misleading you and taking away the truth.

"If there is any Rama among you, then advance forward and endeavour to bring back your Sita, advance forward, wander from jungle to jungle like Rama, raise the banner of 'Swadesh,' rescue the truth and accomplish the good of India. Look at the deeds of Englishmen, recollect the exploits of your ancestors, compare your former condition with your present condition, bring excitement in your heart, death comes only once, therefore do not fear and make a firm resolve to die in the acting of doing service to the country. And leaving aside the affairs of others, you yourselves 'do that which has to be done.' In this two of old happiness is contained, of earth, while living, and heaven while dying. Attend to this. Bande Mataram.

'Oh! by discharging your duty, proclaim your name on four sides. (This is the poem of the late (lit. Residing in Heaven) Zaverbai, mother of Chhaganlal Thanawalla.

"Put aside the distinction between low and high, become united by love; cherishing zeal in your heart, run to the aid of 'Swadesh;' why cause your mother to be plundered by fighting among yourselves? Oh! by discharging your own duty proclaim your name on four sides.

"By becoming slaves of Englishmen, do not cause your mother to be ashamed, save her by whose support you were brought up from being afflicted; why waste time vainly in thoughts and in thoughts. Oh! by discharging your duty proclaim your name on four sides.

"In spite of being born in a race of brave heroes, you cause yourselves to be called timid. This is not an ordinary matter. Oh! bring it in your heart. If you wish for the garland of glory do and show what has to be done. Oh! by discharging your own duty, proclaim your name on four sides.

"Engaging in battle against the enemy discharge your own duty. By killing others and also in the act of dying cause blood to collect. Zaver writes:

"By burning the deceitful turn them to ashes' Oh! by discharging your duty, proclaim your name on four sides."

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the respondent was defended by Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, and Mr. K. M. Bhat, barristers-at-law.

The respondent was allowed to occupy a chair just behind his counsels. He carried his right hand in a sling, and looked a picture of seriousness. At times he was seen running his fingers over law books, probably trying to look useful to the limbs of the law that defended him. However, he was all attention during the hearing. Now and again his countenance changed from grave to gay and vice-versa as the Public Prosecutor began commenting upon and explaining to the Court the interpretations of the objectionable paragraphs of the article.

Mr. Nicholson, in opening the case for the prosecution, cited the circumstances under which the notice was issued to the respondent, and read out to the Court the above mentioned English translation of the article complained of. The article in question had appeared in the first September (1906) issue of the "Hind Swarajya." He left it to the Court to decide whether such an article fell within the pervue of Clause "A" of Section 108 and of Section 103 of the Indian Penal Code. He contended that the respondent had, by his writing, tried to excite hatred, contempt and disaffection either towards his Majesty or towards the Government established by British rule in India, and has also attempted at creating hostility between two classes of the British subjects in India—he meant the English and the Indians.

Mr. Nicholson drew the Court's attention, particularly to the following pharses, from the translation, and asked whether they were not such as would excite disaffection both towards the British nation and the British Government in India:—"They Englishmen have become the rulers of India by gaining our confidence" "They have taken away our independence and have thrown the noose of dependence around our neck." "They are leading us along the path of sin." "They kept us ignorant of the use of arms." "They artificially kept up the kingdom." "By their teaching adultery has begun to spread in your homes." "Women becoming independent and pressing men down have begun to be led along the wrong path." "Entrusting what is yours to a stranger, you have begun to endure their taints." "You deliberately let India be plundered," "Even Englishmen themselves who eat what is yours and indulge in pleasures by your money, hate you and detest you" "But still no one advances forward girding up his loins with courage." "Dying after killing for one's country." "Indian are all eunuchs, timid and without courage" "Englishmen are not gods, they are men like yourselves still they are monsters." "Engaging in battle against the enemy," etc.

Mr. Nicholson further contended that in the article the first thing that struck was that there was a great feeling of open hostility in it. There was not only hostility against the Government, but the article also excited disaffection towards them. The article was not expressive of disapprobation of any Government measure, nor was it throwing out any idea of Government or complaining against the Government for any of their actions with a view to bring or suggest any alterations in Government measures. There were no metaphorical remarks in the article, but the whole article was a straight set attack, both on Englishmen and on Government in general. Nor could it ever be held that the remarks referred to the past historical events, or that they were the teachings of the British Government. The respondent was a youngman, probably just out of school. The remarks set forth openly in his article were read by a large number of people, though they were written by a young man of perhaps no very good intellect. The newspaper in question was circulated at the price of three pies a copy. This was therefore a journal which could be bought at little cost by those delighting in seeing things running and by those who delight in thinking evil things about their Government. It was also not desirable that this style of articles should be allowed to be read by the weak-minded people whose mind is thereby greatly disturbed. Government had therefore instituted proceedings of this kind that proper warning might be given to writers of such articles. This was the first case he remembered that came under the Section 108, and if the Court was convinced that the article in question fell within that Section, an order would be made by the Court under Section 118. He could not understand what right had the youth to say that the Government was leading the people along the path of sin. Was not that an insinuation against the Government? In making such a remark the respondent showed that not only he himself believed in the statement but he intended that he must be also believed by his readers.

His Worship was disposed to think that the word "teaching" in the phrase "by their teaching adultery had begun to spread in your home," reference was made to the Western civilization and Western immoralities.

Mr. Nicholson replied that in the original Gujarati article the word used was "shikshan" which meant "teaching" as in schools or in colleges. From this it would appear that the remark was intended towards those who imparted knowledge. But those who imparted knowledge was the Educational Department and that Department was a Government Department. The remark therefore meant that Government was teaching them in such a way as spread adultery in every home. If the respondent did not mean this he would have used the words "by example" or "by their social life" instead of the words "by their teaching."

The first witness for the prosecution examined was Mr. Sayed Samsooddin Sayed Miya Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government.

Gross-examined, the witness said that the words "by usurping what was ours" were seditious. It always meant usurping by illegal means.

Is it seditious to say that Englishmen took and maintained India by art and teck?—The words in the original article were "Kalla Kooneh" which does not mean "with art" or "teck," but it means "with cunningness" or "artfully." In that sense therefore it is a seditious remark. The whole sentence means that India was maintained by Englishmen by means which would not stand any test.

In his further cross-examination witness held that the whole article appeared to him seditious and a filthy attack both upon the Government and Englishmen.

Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, for the defence addressing the Court said that the whole article referred to the various facts as to how Englishmen became the rulers of India. It referred indirectly to the facts stated in the work of Macaulay on Warren Hastings and in the speech of Burke on Hastings. It referred to the policy adopted by Lord Clive, by Warren Hastings and by Dalhousey, in bringing India under the British rule. The meaning conveyed by the phrase "by using what is ours" was a historical fact. By the term "adultery" the writer meant "immorality" in the western civilisation. The orthodo class of Hindus and Mahomedans believed that by the present day education women were becoming independent and were being led on the wrong path. There was no where the word "Government" to be found in the original article, and he could not understand how it crept into the translation. The article exhorted the readers to be patriotic towards their country as Englishmen are towards England. It adivsed its readers to follow Englishmen in that respect. There was nothing seditious in asking the Indians not to be cowards but fight against their enemies, by which the writer meant plague, famine and other besetting evils of India and thus die if necessary in the cause of their country. In conclusion he contended that the English translation submitted to the Court was not correct.

It was subsequently arranged to have the Gujarati article in question translated by the Translator of the Bombay High Court.

The case then stood adjourned till this day next week.

DIVINE SERVICE.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY OCT. 14.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. flat
Hymns 291, 197, and 318
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Anthem—"Angels ever bright and fair"—Handel
Hymns—359 and 260
Collections for—Church Missionary Society

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Preacher Parade Service—Rev C Ryder Smith B. A.
6-30 a.m. Preacher Parade Service—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B. A.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-0 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour—Conducted by Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10-" a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B. A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. Wood,
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—68, 18 and 20.
Hymns 140 497 and 371.
Preacher—Rev W E Wilkie Brown

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service—Joint Service with U. F. C. in St Andrew's Church
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—89
Hymns—14, 141 and 285.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Indo: [illegible] institution.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the state of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th Sept. 1906, as compared with the statement of 18th Sept. 1906:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 11. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 18. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000	0	0	1,45,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,8 ,72,678	4	1	1,67,38,310	13	11
Other Deposits, &c.	12,27,4 ,63	12	6	12,53,72,37	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c	12,95,758	1	4	9,44,472	8	3
Sundries	19,44,027	9	2	24,93,716	0	10
Rs.	17,84,67,102	11	0	17,96,49,686	11	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,09,44,626	0	0	93,49,952	0	0
Other authorised Investments	56,23,178	0	0	56,19,763	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,63,70,877	5	7	3,7 ,20,958	3	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,22,02,940	11	4	3,55,92,652	12	9
Bills discounted &c	3,85,28,518	0	0	4,03,61,458	14	1
Balances with other Banks	11,50,775	9	4	10,49,216	14	6
Bullion						
Dead Stock	18,37,769	10	9	18,36,738	9	2
Stamps	11,7 7	0	10	11,494	10	10
Sundries	6,39,961	16	1	4,28,719	3	8
	12,73,09,663	15	11	13,16,70,354	3	1
Cash &c., at Head Office Do. at Branches	5,11,57,438	11	1	4,79,79,732	5	11
Rs.	17,84,67,102	11	0	17,96,49,686	11	0

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AUTUMN MILLINERY.

The first show of autumn millinery is very attractive and after a careful study of the new models, the impression left is masses of drooping feathers, huge velvet and silk roses, velvet and tulle, and these, broadly-speaking, are so far the dominating feature of the new millinery; but there are innumerable variations upon these materials. Many of the hats are very small, comfortable, practical little shapes, not too pretentious, but side-by-side with small shapes are an unusual number of large and medium-sized hats, such as have been greatly worn during the summer, and with the rage for sweeping plumes and feathers of all kinds at its height, there is small probability that the large hat will lose its prestige. A majority of the large hats are in velvet, though very frequently the velvet ends several inches from the edge of the brim, and this border is in smooth felt or beaver, matching the velvet or contrasting with it. Immense velvet and silk roses and their foliage are popular trimmings for these velvet hats. Some very smart black and white has carry out the velvet and felt idea. These velvet and silk roses cover the crown, giving the crown height. Apple green ribbon velvet is cleverly looped and knotted among the flowers, and with apple green tulle form the cache peigne at the back.

VELVET FOR HATS.

Great black velvet hats trimmed in sweeping black plumes and handsome jet buckles are many, and large buckles of finely-cut steel relieve the sombreness of models otherwise all black. The lavish use of velvet ribbon is one of the novelties of the season, and artists millinery are achieving excellent results with it, especially in connexion with tulle and flowers. A handsome hat of medium size with a rather high crown and moderate brim was of sapphireblue velvet, and its only trimming was an immense uncurled ostrich feather, starting from a big buckle of cut steel, curving up over the crown at the, fiet and falling low over the shoulder at the back.

THE NEW WINGS.

The wings which abound in all shapes and colourings are levelier this season than ever before, and there seems to be literally no colour combination which may not be found among them. These wings in many cases are composed of fine, slender feathers, having a graceful downward droop instead of maintaining their traditional stiffness. A variety of fancy wings can be had and many of them are remarkable attractive. A delightful little turban of brown beaver was very effective, with wings at each side, mottled brown at base, and shading to light blue at the quills, and with a big hat-pin head of light blue set in silver at each side of the front, where the wings began. Big ornaments in tortoise shell, enamel Dresden, or wedgewood are being introduced successfully on many of the hats. A draped turban of white beaver had a white wing at each side and a big, soft scarf of green silk tied in a loose bow at the back, and falling in fringed ends over the hair. A wide-brimmed white beaver had brown tulle around the crown, brown plumens massed on the left side, and among the tulle on the right side clusters of amber and green grapes.

SPANGLES REVIVED.

Spangles are again appearing on many of the evening gowns, and a charming effect is produced by the use of this glittering trimming. A dainty brown crepe de chine blouse had a yoke of brown spangles which looked extremely smart. On black evening gowns jet spangles are always stylish and becoming, and women who are wearing light mourning have opportunity to wear evening gowns made of Brussels net and trimmed with bands of taffetas silk and black spangles. A black lace evening gown may be relieved by light touches of jet and black ribbon velvet. This produces a charming effect, and white lace or bows of coloured velvet may be introduced with the spangles. Long Indian scarves of white net heavily dotted with spangles are very handsome. These scarves can be had in black, brown and white.

NEW IDEAS IN BUTTONS.

One of the features of the autumn styles is the profusion of buttons, some which are very beautiful. One novelty is the cloth or satin button, hand-painted in harmonizing shades. The girl who is clever with her paintbrush can do this for herself, and make an absolutely novel decoration for her dress. Buttons as a trimming are to be found on tailor-made coats and skirts, and they give a smart finish. If the facings are of velvet, the buttons are covered with velvet to correspond, and on the costumes for country wear buttons coverd with leather are extremely smart. Large leather buttons are worn on motoring coats. They are the size of a five-shilling-piece, and are latticed across with tiny straps of leather.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September on 35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	1,30,000	4,000	2,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	275	258	8	541
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	9,93,104	12,72,323	37,307	23,03,734
Total for 9 weeks	11,32,104	14,02,323	41,307	25,76,734
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,519	1,54,637	1,199	2,83,348
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	307	2	562
Total to corresponding date do.	10,44,594	15,39,625	22,014	28,06,233

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 10,348
Decrease to date ...... " 29,499

Owing to additional work thrown on the Store Department of the Southern Mahratta Railway by the transfer to it by the Engineering Department of the work, connected with the Timber and Sleeper Supplies which have been hitherto attended to by them, the Board has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Store-keeper on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem to cope with it.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University invite applications for the Munguldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship which will shortly fall vacant. The Fellowship is "open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation."

STORIES OF THE STREET.

Bombay People are Talking About it.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Sceptism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occuring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one here in Bombay, friends and neighbour, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over. This is the kind of evidence behind every bottle of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—home statements by home people, and the astonishing work they have been doing has caused more talk than any other modern wonder.

Dr. Chotoomia, Dispensary, Vallo Jairam's Building, Mint Road, Fort, says:—I have great pleasure in saying that I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in cases of Kidney complaints. They are really a reliable remedy, and I can assure any one that only a few days treatment of these pills will convince them if they suffer from Kidney Disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of purely vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief without any after-ill effects.

Every day we are publishing statements made by Bombay doctors and residents regarding Doan's and Backache Kidney Pills;—you will be sure to know some of them.

Sold by all medicine dealers, Rs. 2 per bottle; or 6 for Rs. 10–8; or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20 Bombay.

Ask for "Doan's", the kind Dr. Chotoomia speaks of.

THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Progress Report.

The annual Administration report of the Bombay Port Trust which was issued yesterday afternoon continued the preliminary account of the progress of the new dock works and whereas up to September 22:—

NEW WHARVES AT MAZAGON FOR COUNTRY TRADES.

The new wharves at Tank Bunder (Mazagon) designed [illegible] the country trades displaced from Mody Bay by the new docks, which were commenced in September 1905, made considerable progress. The comprise two jetties with an aggregate area of 26 acres and 5,805 feet of wharf frontage. The North Jetty (since named the Mazagon Coal wharf), which is the smaller of the two and measures 650 by 400 feet wide, was completed in the previous year. During 1905-06 of the area comprised in the South Jetty (now named the Firewood wharf), which measures 1,725 by 500 feet wide, twoportions, namely 650 by 80 feet on the north side and 650 by 225 feet on the south side at the inner end were completed and occupied for traffic purposes before the end of the year. The total quantity of filling executed to the end of the year was 159,000 brass (100 cubic feet) out of an estimated total of 188,000 brass. The Contractor is behind hand with the work but it is hoped it will be entirely completed, including wharves and roads, in time for next season's [illegible] area of 2,70[illegible] square yards at the south-east [illegible] has been fenced in for the Port [illegible].

The acquisition of a strip [illegible] of the Port Trust Railway line between the proposed new Goods Depot at Mazagon and the Docks made good progress and was nearly completed at the end of the year. 60 properties have been acquired having a total area of 43,437 square yards. This area includes part of the areas required for overbridge approaches and also certain surplus lands which have been taken up for purposes in connection with the proposed new Railway Scheme. The expenditure during the year was a little over Rs. 12 lakhs.

BALLARD PIER EXTENSION.

Over 200 feet of the Ballard Pier Extension has been completed to coping level and a further length of 125 feet has been brought up to above High Water (Spring tide) level. This portion of the work has been constructed on concerete blocks laid under water. It has been decided to construct the outer 170 feet of the pier where it joins on to the new Dock Mole as part of the Dock work and to include it within the area of the Dock Coffer-dam so that the wall will be built in the dry and a saving in cost will be effected.

The [illegible] Magazine standing on the Trustees' land at Tank Bunder was purchased from Government during the year. Its acquisition was necessary as it is situated within the area to be used as part of the new Railway Goods Depot.

BULK OIL DEPOT AT SEWRI.

As explained in last year's report it has been decided to acquire a site at Sewri in a sheltered position for the accommodation of the whole of the Bulk oil trade hitherto accommodated partly at Mody Bay (the Asiatic, Royal Dutch and Standard Oil Companies) and partly (the Burmah Oil Company), at the Frere Land Estate. The project which comprised the acquisition of an area of 276,000 square yards of land, the construction of roads thereon dividing the area into convenient plots for the several Installation and the construction of a deep-water pier for the Bulk oil steamer to discharge at with pipe lines communicating direct with the Installations is estimated to cost Rs. 22,22,934 and was submitted to Government for sanction in February and sanction was received in August 1905. During the year practically the whole area of land required for the project was acquired by a Special Officer appointed for the purpose, the aggregate compensation awarded for an area of 158,934 square yards being Rs. 1,74,982. The Trustees were also placed in possession of the buildings comprising the Sewri Fort and the site they occupy together with certain neighbouring lands vested in them under Bombay Act I of 1873, the transfer of which had been delayed owing to the buildings being in Government occupation.

Tenders were invited for the construction of the proposed pier, but a decision in respect to the carrying out of his portion of the project was deferred as it was determined in the first instant to connect the Installations at Sewri with Mody Bay, where arrangements for steamers to discharge Bulk oil can be made during the progress of the Dock works. For this purpose it was decided to acquire the pipe line connecting the Burma Oil Co.'s Installation at Frere Lands with Mody Bay and to extend it to Sewri. A further reason for deferring the question of the construction of the pier was that it would be necessary to eventually modify its position and alignment in connection with the large scheme of reclamations for Railway and Trade purposes which the Board have in view between Mazagon (Tank Bunder) and Sewir. The new Depot provides sites for in all six Installations of which two have already been taken up (see para. 35) for the reinstatement of the Installations belonging to the Asiatic and Royal Dutch Co., which have to be removed from Mody Bay to make way for the new docks.

RECLAMATION PROJECT MAZAGON SEWRI.

The scheme referred to in the last para. comprises the reclamation of an area of 583 acres with a wharf frontage a little over 2 1/4 miles in length to provide space for the new Goods Depot at Mazagon for the Cotton, Grain, Seeds and other trades, for the new G. I. P. Railway stores yard and for other requirements such as the Hay trade, a new Telegraph stores yard and possibly for a new stores yard for the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the event of their present yard at Jamsetjee Bunder (Colaba) being given up. The scheme is designed on lines which will admit of extension in the direction of the Island of Trombay to embrace a still larger area of the swamp forming the southern end of the Coorla creek. The project, which is a very large one, was submitted to Government in October 1905, and Government having now intimated that they propose to defer consideration of the subject until detailed proposals are before them, tenders for the execution of the work will be called for subject to Government sanction.

REMOVAL OF TIMBER PONDS FROM TANK BUNDER.

The removal of the timber ponds from Tank Bunder is a necessary preliminary to the construction of the proposed new Railway Depot at Mazagon. A new site has been selected immediately South of Sewri Fort, and just at the close of the official year a project estimated to cost Rs. 11,80,117, was sanctioned, and has since been approved by Government and tenders have been received for carrying it out.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

The operations of the year in connection with the new dock works were confined almost wholly to the preliminaries necessary to the active prosecution of the work of actual construction. The most important of these preliminaries is the principal coffer-dam. The programme for the execution of the works includes the construction of three external coffer-dams and one internal or subsidiary dam designed to exclude the water from the site of the docks during construction. The main dam A1 A2 enclosing an area of 80 acres comprising the southern half of the dock and the entrance dock and Dry dock is 4,800 feet in length. A further dam, B, 2,800 feet in length, encloses the northern half of the dock, and a third C1, 4,000 feet in length, encloses the outer mole leading to the entrance. These dams are approximately 38 feet in height, and have to be heavily pitched, so that they are in themselves works of considerable magnitude. Together they enclose an aggregate area of 196 acres which include a considerable proportion of the approach channel to the Dock Entrance as well as the dock itself and the dry dock! and will thus enable this part of the channel to be excavated in the dry.

There is a fourth subsidiary or internal dam designed to facilitate the construction of the west bay at the north end of the dock.

The progress to date comprises the completion of the main dam A1 A2 and the fourth or subsidiary dam. The former was finished shortly after the close of the official year.

The material for the construction of the main dam was for the most part obtained from the quarries at Elephant, and towed across the Harbour a distance of 7 3-4 miles in barges. The total quantity of stone and moorum deposited in the main dam to the close of the year was 158,400 brass (100 cubic feet.)

A commencement has been made with the excavation of the west bay and with the work of trenching for the dock wall at the north end of the west bay.

Considerable quantities of materials comprising rubble, stone facing, sand, lime and cement, have been collected on the site of the works; a large amount of plant has been imported, and preparations completed that will, it is anticipated, ensure good progress being made with both excavation and mansonry after this monsoon.

Work was continued departmentally on the removal of the Flag Staff shoal which lies off the new Dock Entrance, and an extensive order was placed for the purchase of steam rock-drilling plant on the Ingersoll-Sergeant system with a view to the work being expeditiously and economically carried out. The plant comprises two specially designed barges fitted with 6 drills each, and will, it is hoped, arrive in time to admit of its being brought into use during the approaching season.

The other preliminaries included the completion of the diversion of the Municipal storm-water drain which formerly discharged at Mody Bay; the provision of a temporary floating pipe line for the use of Bulk Oil steamers which were deprived of the use of the Pier at Mody Bay which falls within the line of the main coffer-dam, and the first step in the removal of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company's Bulk oil depot. It was mentioned in last year's report that their lease having been terminated, they had been allowed to remain in occupation as monthly tenants, pending the site being actually required. Owing the the completion of the main coffer-dam, it became necessary to place the site at the Dock Contractor's disposal, and an arrangement was come to whereby the Trustees undertook to remove two of the large oil tanks to the site of the new Installation at Sewri (para. 88.) This was successfully accomplished, the tanks being launched bodily into the Harbour and towed up to Sewree, where they were landed and transported to the new site.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard a suit brought by Bhanibai, widow of Tricumjee Khoda, against Veljee Khoda and others, praying that the defendants may be decreed to pay to her a proper monthly allowance to be fixed by the Court for her maintenance, etc., Mr. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Nadirshah and Tyebjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mankar and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Somjee, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that her late husband was a member of an undivided Hindu family, consisting of himself and the defendants, and died in Bombay ten years ago. Since his death, the plaintiff lived in the family house at Saipore, where she was maintained by the defendants, who also occasionally used to reside there. The defendants maintained plaintiff until April 1904, when they ceased to send her money for her maintenance although she repeatedly wrote to them to do so. She therefore thought it advisable to come down to Bombay, which she did on the 26th July, 1904, to live with the defendants in the family house in Bombay, but the defendants refused her admittance into the house. She was consequently obliged to reside with one of her caste members, who allowed her shelter out of pity. On the 2nd August 1904, by her attorney's letter, she called upon the defendants to keep her in the family house in Bombay or pay her a proper monthly allowance. The defendants, on the contrary, through their influence, forced her caste member to dismis her out of his house, and she had since then been maintained on subcriptions raised by several of her caste members out of pity for her.

The first and second defendants, in their written statement of defence, denied that they were joint with the plaintiff's husband Tricumjee. The latter had separated from them some years before his death, and used to carry on his business as a goldsmith in his shop at Null Bazaar, while these defendants were doing business in their own shop as goldsmiths at Mandvie. About three years before his death, the plaintiff's husband got ill, and as he was unable to earn his livelihood, the defendants went to live with him in order to curtail expenses, and carried on his and his family's maintenance at their expense. These defendants said that since the death of the plaintiff's husband, they continued to maintain her, his widow, and the third and fourth defendants, his sons, out of regard for their deceased father, their brother, till April 1904, when on account of the plaintiff's badbeheaviour and her refusing to live with them, they had to discontinue giving her maintenance. These defendants said that they were not, and were never before, in possession of any property belonging to their brother, the plaintiff's husband, or any ancestral property, and they submitted that the plaintiff had no claim upon them for any maintenance; and asked that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

In support of the plaintiff's case, one Mooljee Dewjee had made an affidavit, in which he stated that he was a goldsmith residing at Mandvie, and was a cousin of the plaintiff. He said that plaintiff's husband and the defendants were members of a joint Hindu family and were joint in estate, food, and worship. The first defendant married three times, and the marriage expenses on all those occasions were defrayed by the plaintiff's husband. The business at the Mandvi and Null Bazaar shops was carried on by the plaintiff's husband and his two brothers together, as they were members of a joint Hindu famliy. (Veljee and Gowanji, brothers of the plaintiff's husband, and their families were living together at Null Bazar with plaintiff's husband; and being a relation of the family, the deponent used to visit them almost every day. He had personally seen then plaintiff's husband keeping books of account, whereinentries of the business of both the shops were made. The defendants' business was on a large scale, and their income was about Rs. 200 per month, and they were at present keeping books of account, and had engaged a mehta. Plaintiff's husband was capable of working and did attend to his business till about a fortnight before his death, and was keeping books of account. The defendants neglected to maintain the plaintiff; and she was now maintained by the deponent.

Evidence in the case proceeded with.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, which is expected here on Monday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aspinall, Mr J
Austin, Mr F
Anderson, Mrs
Abopsing, Mr J E G
Aylett Mr G O
Apcar, Mrs and Miss
Button, Mr S E
Butterworth, Mr A Mrs and child
Brightly, Miss
Burns, Mrs D H and child
Butterworth Miss
Burnye, Mr F C and Mrs
Bodycat, Mrs T
Bogie, Mr D
Baxter, Mrs and child
Bull, Mr H
Bickell, Mrs J S
Bell, Miss M
Bruno, Miss C
Blandford, Mrs A L
Bell Mr N D B
Bennet, Mr F B
Bell, Mrs L
Bamber, Mrs L K
Ball, Mr A F W
Byrne, Lt J D
Bruce, Mr E H
Buchanan, Mr and Mrs
Badger, Lt
Baker, Mrs W H
[illegible]ell, Major R C
Banks, Mr W
Condon, Mrs J K
[illegible]ark, Sir W O
Clark, Lady
Creagh, Lady
Chesney, Mr and Mrs
Chatterjee, Capt
Coachafer, Mr A J R
Colbourne, Mr R L
[illegible]ruickshank, Capt and Mrs
Cox, Mrs and infant
[illegible]hatfield, Miss
Dennis, Mr W
Damiano, Mr W N
D diret, Miss
Dampier, Mr and Mrs G R
Dunbar, Miss H F
Dudley, Lt L G
Ferguson, Miss
Filose, Lady and infant
Faulconbridge, Mr F H and Mrs
Fowle, Mrs
Framjee, Mr K S
Gordon, Mr J H
Gracey, Miss E
Gowlay, Mr W
Griffith, Capt
Glauvitle, Mrs
Gregson, Lt [illegible]
Gwyther, Mrs H T and 2 children
Gwyther, Misses
Gray, Mrs W C
Griffiths, Mr A E
Glenck, Mr W, Mrs and infant
Heap, Mr R
Hundley, Mr U A
Harding, Mrs C
Hathornthwaite, Mr J C
Horsburgh, Mr R A
Hindley, Mr O W
Hoare, Rev and Mrs E J
Hindmarsh, Dr E A C
Hewson, Mrs T
Hos, Mrs A E
Henderson, Mrs and child
Hill, Mr C H C
Harrison, Mr and Mrs A G
Hasteel, Mr and Mrs A G H
Hasteel, Miss
Hill, Mr C H
Hagger, Capt E L
Harrison, Dr E P
Hori, Mr N R
Honeychurch, Mr J W
Hope, Mr H J
Hudson, Mrs C and infant
Hopkins, Mrs L
Hale, Master
Hackworth, Mr P and Mrs
Hall, Mrs G A
Hunt, Mr C V
Hannay, Mr G and Mrs
Hill, Mrs E
Ingraham, Mrs W
Johnston, Hon Mr Justice
Johnston, Mrs
Jones, Mrs E H
Johnston, Mrs L
Jones, Major H J
Kreyer, Mrs F and Miss
Kendrik, Mrs S J
Kirkpatrick, Mr C
Khambatta, Dr D D
Keay, Lt
Ledgwick, Mr F W M [illegible] and infant
Lucas, Miss
Lees, Mr C G and Mrs
Lloyd, Mrs E C and 2 children
Lawrie, Miss
LeBas, Miss
Lollington, Capt W E G
Lawrie, Mrs H M
Logan, Hon A C
Logan, Mrs
Lamb, Major and Mrs G
Lyngh Mr [illegible]
Levy, Mr H A
Leslie, Major W
Lovell, Capt
Lawrence, Rev F
Lees, Mr R A
Milner, Miss
Muirhead, Mr C
Mayne, Mrs and infant
Manson, Mrs
Martin, Mr G C
Mardlow, Mrs
Miller, Dr G E
McIntosh, Mrs and infant
Minck, Mrs
Murray, Mr A G
Manning, Mr E O
Millar, Mr T
Maharaja of Rajpipla
Munt, Mr and Mrs and infant
Maharajah of Kapurthala
Mayen, Mr A
Morwitz, Mr S
Madrago, Mr
McDonnell, Mr B
McGowan, Mr J
Manders, Mr U C
Manoe, Mr G W
Mower, Mr S A
Moncrieff, Misses
Marshall, Mrs L and 3 children
Muspratt, Capt V E and Mrs
Mullaby, Miss
Newham, Major F W and Mrs
Neilson, Mr W and Mrs
Norton, Mr H E
Oetel, Mrs and infant
Oliphant, Mr H J
Pike, Mr H W
Pesel, Miss
Pullen, Mrs
Papaclinitinour, Mr G
Percival, Mrs P E and inft
Pollard, Mr J
Pratt, Miss
Pratt, Miss D
Plummer, Mr E T
Robertson, Mr T B
Ryan, Mrs H T
Roberts, Mr
Richardson, Mr E B
Richardson, Mr J S
Robb, Mrs A
Rennie, Mr F P
Read, Mr T R
Robinson, Mrs G
Rattigan, Mr C B and Mrs
Rogers, Mr W
Reynolds, Miss M
Scott, Mr J
Still, Mrs M and Miss
Smythe, Mrs H H
Stirling, Miss A
Sinclair, Miss
Sutherland, Mr J A
Stewart, Mr J and Mrs
Stevens, Miss J
Scratton, Miss
Sykes, Lt-Col J and Mrs
Smallwood, Major T G
Street, Major A
Smith, Mr Sydney
Smythe, Col H
Scarlleh, Mrs J M
Sim, Miss
Stock, Mr C G
Stapleton, Mr F
Smith, Capt W E B
Smithett, Major A C H
Schoolbridge, Mr I O
Sharrock, Mrs
Stokes, Miss M
Sutherland, Lt A O
Simpson, Mr O
Titley, Miss
Tornyson, Miss H
Toomey, Mrs
Tate, Capt and Mrs
Thompson, Mr and Mrs A W
Tydeman, Mr and Mrs E R
Telland, Mr N
Townsend, Mr
Tyler, Mr H
Tighe, Major F A
Thompson, Lt A I W
Thompson, Capt
Taylor, Capt P H M
Vansittart, Lt Col E
Vijayasinghji, Mr K S
Waterfield, Mrs H G and child
Warburton, Miss
Willis, Lt G W
Wilson, Mr G C
Wilson, Mrs G C
Wilson, Mr J Master
Wilson, Mr P D
Warden, Mr A
Williamson, Capt
Wright, Mr D K
Walker, Mrs J
Wolff, Mr H L T
Wray, Major L
Wolcombe, Col C L
Watson, Mrs A
Whitchurch, Mr L S
Whitley, Col H S
Whitlin, Mrs C D
Widson, Lt D

FROM BRINDISI.

Castello, Mr J L
Cochrane, Mr and Mrs A P
Cochrane, Mrs M G
Cochrane, Mr H C
Drummond, Col F
Fryer, Lt-Col
Holloway, Col E
Kensington, Hon Mr Justice
Mead, Mr T
McRobert, Mr A
Oppenteri[illegible]in, Mr E F
Tallman, Mr and Mrs J R
Tancera, Capt
Weber, Mr C L
Warden, Major A W
Watyler Mr H

A WORD TO THE BENGALIS.

[BY A BENGALI.]

I am by birth a Bengali, and I boldly assert that I yield to none in my patriotic feeling to see my nation prosperous and in power. These lines emanate from purely disinterested motives and a real desire to be of some service to my mother-country, which seems to be at this juncture in a very deplorable and misguided state. People of Bengal are now being led by persons with apparently very blurred and impracticable visions who seem as much destitute of calm and sober judgement as the excited mob which is following them, wrought with false hopes and fears. It would appear as if the Bengalis have suffered one of the gravest and utterly irrepairable injuries at the hands of Englishmen, as if they have been suddenly deprived of rights and liberties they have been enjoying from ancient times, as if some of their most cherished and time-honoured customs and institutions have been crushed and violated. Such is the hubbub and noise, ferment and excitement now amongst this most docile people in the world that a foreigner would at once be struck with the idea as if the Bengali are the most ill used and oppressed people, painfully enchained in a tyrant's bondage, deliverance from which would be another spectacle of an independence of Greece from the Turks. But when all these circumstances set me athinking, I am indeed filled with grief as to what will be the ultimate end. Our so-called leaders and patriots are indeed doing the greavest injury and mischief possible. The populace incited by them are committing freaks and follies which are now becoming intolerable to our rulers—and thus causing them to alienate whatever sympathy they had with the Bengalis. Nay, they are ruining young boys and children who, rebelliously forgetting duty and discipline and books and slates, are masquerading in the public streets and high way—bedecked with flags and ribbons and shouting "Bande Mataram"—Surendranath's embryonic heroes and martyrs harbouring in them his hopes of future regeneration of Bengal. I know of a countyman of mine in Government service in an up-country town one morning suddenly struck with dismay by the receipt of an epistle, written in right Johnonian style, from his son reading in the First Year Class of a Government College in Bengal asking his father's leave to join the National University his patriotic feelings no longer allowing him to continue where he was. The fevour of the youthful patriot received however a rude check from the father's stern reprimand and threat to stop all remittances. I know not how many fathers must have had similar experiences. But the worst sufferers from the movement in Bengal are the innocent Bengalis who have left Bengal and have domiciled themselves in the up-country. There was a time when in all the Government Offices and in positions of trust or otherwise, where service of intelligence, brain and education was in requisition, Bengalis were welcomed by our rulers and were given preference to every other caste in India. But times are changed now. These are the days of competition. The spread of education is gradually placing all the races in India on equal footing. Now is the time of all times when it is absolutely necessary that the Bengalis should try their utmost to ingratiate themselves in the favours of their rulers. The result of their present impudence and opposition bespeaking a disloyal mind will simply be that the up-country Bengalis will be looked down upon with greater repugnance than over.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

Hence I asked the sober and practical of my countrymen—what is the reason of this violent and disaffectionate attitude of yours? What have you lost? Why do you of all the peoples in India grumble and fret and foam? If you are honest and sensible, I doubt if you can answer these questions at all. We, Bengalies, before the advent of the British, were perhaps as down-trodden and miserable a race as the wretchedest worm that crept upon the face of the earth. We Bengalis from time immemorial have ever been the constant prey of whatsoever warlike nation chanced to cross into our country. History might record a Todarma or Mansingh during Moslim times, but it is silent as to any parallel of a K. G. Gupta or Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose. We Bengalis, in fact, never had any history at all, Patriotism or heroism, now so much rampant in Bengal were sentiments unknown to our ancestors a hundred years ago. Politics, Government, constitutin, trite subjects to us. Bengalis for our daily light discussions, were words much less know to them than they are now to the semi-nude Bhils, Kols and Saoptasl. So I demand what is the load upon your hearts that you so frightfully groan! On the contary, if any race in India his reaped most of the blessings of the British rule, it is the Bengalis. We have been given education and consequently a position which we had never before. We have built up a literature inspired and influenced by the sciences and arts of England that is now the finest in the land; whereas we had none before. Our intilligence and industry have found free scope and play under the British Raj; they would have remained dormant and rusty for countless ages to come. The knowledge and wisdom we have acquired from the English have raise our nation from an insignificance that was despicable to an importance that is now honourable. We are being entrusted with a share in the Government and administration of the country, which was denied to us for centuries before. Our very motherland has been given a political prominence by the British Government inasmuch as it is the premier province in the British Indian Empire. Calcutta, the pride of the Bengalis—the city which is now in the East what London is in the West—is the gift of Englishmen to Bengal. The very fact that we are beginning to awaken to a sense of national life should bind ourselves to a tie of eternal gratitude to our rulers. Do not these thoughts arise in the minds of our so-called leaders and make them ashamed of their conduct?

ENGLISH SUPREMACY PROVIDENTIAL.

Have my countrymen who have adopted the beautiful song of "Bande Mataram" as national hymn forgotten that the mission of the great Bengali novelist in the work containing the said song was to prove that the establishment of the English supremacy was providential to the Bangalis. He concluded thus "Whatever it, is for the best. It is so written that the English should first rule over the country before there could be a revival of the Aryan faith. Hearken unto the counsels of Providence. The faith of the Arya consisteth not in the worship of three hundred and thirty millions of gods and goddesses. True Hinduism is grounded on knowledge. Knowledge is of two kinks—external and internal. But internal knowledge cannot grow unless there is a development of the external knowledge. External knowledge has for a long time disappeared from the country, and with it has vanished the Arya faith. The English are profound master of physical knowledge; and they are apt teachers too. Let us then make them kings. The British Government shall remain indestructible so long as the Hindus do not once more become great in knowledge, virtue and power."

Would it not now be more profitable for us to follow the above advice of the great master than to make a ridiculous show of waging war with our rulers. Can any of us for a moment conscientiously believe that we have now so speedily and magically risen into perfection from the low and impotent condition in which we were when the above lines were written? Are we not still infants just emerging from darkness and crying for more light from our "apt teachers." Does not our knowledge yet float like a film over the great ocean of science that the West has presented to our view? As to our social and moral virtue, the less said about it, the better. We, the products of modern young Bengal, assemble in congresses and conferences dressed in fashionable Western style, make neat speeches and talk tall and vaunt for freedom and political power.

WHAT HAS YET TO BE LEARNED.

We have yet to learn how to rear up and educate our children—how to behave with our women. The very first and fundamental principal in the building up a great nation, viz the power to manage homes, is wanting in us. How can yuo then govern kingdoms and states? A step further from our domestic life: What is our social life—but to essemble at times very few and far between to only partake of feasts and festivites under rigid caste rules—on occasions of marriage and other ceremonies. Those daily rounds of sport and pastimes, friendly and informal meetings at club and play grounds, conversaziones and social evenings which not only brinhten up and make life pleasant to Europeans but spontaneously engender the idea that men can't live alone, but must unite to live—remain yet to be learnt and adopted by us. Hence I say, we have yet to ascend a good many steps, and that gradually, in the ladder gefore we can be said to be on the top and be fit to govern ourselves politically. In this respect we cannot do better than follow the example of our Mahomedan brethren, who have taken a practical and sober view of the state of things and are striving hard to better the condition of their community, acting in union to educate and civilise their future generations. We have all eyes to see how they are slowly and surely rising to trust, position and power in the economy and government of the country, and this without offending the rulers. Nay, they have managed to gain their smypathy and support. These are stern facts and should serve yet to lift the veil from over the eyes of the Bengalis. Quiet, practical and united work in the direction of social and intellectual advancement should be the aim of all true leaders instead of empty harangues and spiteful abuse. I have shown harmful has been the present movement to the Bengalis, but there is time and opportunity yet enough for retrieving our lost position. I therefore appeal to the Bengalis, my countrymen, and to all who wish well of them, to cease from the mockery of a militant attitude, not only futile and ludicrous, but offensive in the extreme, and to work in a practical manner for real good by taken advantage as far as possible of the beneficence and opportunities of the British rule—"*Pioneer*"

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Our Natural History Column.

It is rather disconcerting to find that the fastest ships, barring torpedo destroyers, are less swift than certain fish. Dolphins, may from time to time, be seen without apparent effort swimming, round and round vessels going full speed ahead. The flying fish would be readily supposed to be the Atalanta of the seas, but there, are certain tropical fishes of the dolphin class—the bonito for instance—which make no difficulty in chasing, catching and eating the flying-fish. The fastest fresh-water fish is the salmon. Certain varieties of salmon can swim at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

Amongst the greatest curiosities of the deep are the globe-fish which are endowed with a special apparatus for swimming and floating on their backs. The skin on their abdomen is much looser than on their back, and by swallowing air through the gullet they are able to inflate this loose skin, thus turning over at will. Even the shark and dog-fish, which can only seize their prey when turned belly upwards, can swim a considerable distance in this position. But they do so by virtue of great muscular power in fins and tail, and are not supplied with any special mechanism like that of the globe-fish.

The sword-fish of the Indian Ocean is well worthy of notice. It is not only of peculiar shape, but it possesses the almost unique faculty of sailing with the wind. A huge fin growing out from the upper side of its body is projected above the water and serves as a most efficient sail.

That some fishes construct nests for their eggs is a matter of common knowledge. The common fresh-water stickleback, for instance, makes its nest of sticks and blades of grass. The eggs are deposited through a hole in the roof. The male fish alone constructs the nest and guards the young until they are able to find for themselves. But in almost every quarter of the world, some nesting fish may be found. There, is, for instance, a marine stickleback in the Black Sea, the female of which sits on the eggs somewhat like a hen. Again, the hassar, a fresh-water fish of tropical America, builds nests in a muddy hole just above water level.

The sounds emitted by animals are a subject capable of careful study to the naturalist of expert ear. The songs of birds no doubt are sweetest, but pleasant sounds are emitted by various quadrupeds and reptiles. The hedgelog can whistle loudly and not unmusically, and moles occasionally utter a cry not unlike that of a partridge. Tropical frogs, e. g., the bell-frog, make a noise as far removed from the ordinary croaker as a nightingale's song is superier to the raven's "caw". Some tree frogs of South America emit a flute-like sound of good tone, and others chirp harmoniously in chorus to the great pleasure of any human listener.

We should hardly expect parrots to evince a cannabilistic tendency. A bird-fancier who had purchased some Brazilian jays placed them in an aviary along with the parrots of his collection. Chopped mutton was supplied to the jays and the parrots evidently acquired a taste for flesh. Their desire for meat, however, was in excess for the supply, with the result that they murdered each other—one at a time—in the dead of night, and having made a round hole in the skull of the victim, the assassins scooped out its brains for the indulgence of their depraved palates.

Perhaps the most charming variety of the parrot tribe is the Austrailan budgerigar—the ordinary love-bird—too well known to need description. We have often amused ourselves with the billings and cooings of a pair of these featherered lovers, suitably named Darby and Joan. Darby survived Joan for several years, but in his solitude he unfortunately became less active and too fart, so that he died earlier than he might otherwise have done. But in no case it is likely that a budgerigar would the rival longevity of a cockatoo, some of whom do not seem old at forty.

A flock of budgerigars with their gay green and yellow plumage, is a great ornament to a garden, and there is good chance that they will not abuse their liberty if first thoroughly tamed in an aviary.

More real mirth can be got from monkeys than from any other variety of pets. The antics, grimances and mimicry of a monkey are a source of unending amusement. We possessed a charming black capuchin curiously nick named Kruger, because a certain porter at Paddington once remarked about poor Jacko, "He's as ugly as Kruger.' His sharp teeth induced us to employ fur gloves when handling him at first, but after becoming familiarised with his master he displayed very real affection and trust. When frightened by the approach of a stranger, or of dog or cat, he would climb up one's shoulders and from that post of vantage demonstrate his hatred of the intruder, or he would warm himself between coat and waistcoat and they hide until the coast was clear. Curiously enough, he appreciated men better than women; "irrational" costume he abhorred. He was supremely happy when swarming up the long chain of a cuckoo clock, but when the cuckoo came out to announce the hour, Kruger would wilfully detain her outside her door. Kruger travelled by railway in a cage labelled "books," but some travellers rudely remarked that the books seemed gifted with a soul. He shared a bedroom with his master in a Scottish Hydropathic, but the flinty inHumanity of an Oxford Bursar ruled that he was a "dog" and could therefore not be tolerated within the College walls. He was, therefore, kept in a warehouse and died, as most monekys do in England, of a pulmonary complaint.

It is not easy to understand why so many sensible people show a deeply rooted aversion to tame rats, even the beautifully clean white rats of which boys are generally fond. The white rat is pretty, clean and sweet-smelling; it is affectionate and amazingly inquisitive, The great objection to rats is their unduly rapid reproduction, As a friend remarks. "When a rat produces ten young olive branches on one Sunday, five more on the fifth Sunday after, and *fourteen more* three weeks after that, it is time to put one's foot down—though not on the fourteen."

The activity of the pet rat is phenomenal. He is inspired with a consuming desire to steal and store provisions of all kinds against penury and old age. Place him on the tea table, and one by one the viands are deported to his cage; no hungry boy could sweep the board so clean. Coal from the scuttle he seizes and piles up in his nest, as if he supposed that dead lumps of coal could ward off the winter's cold. His perseverance is wonderful and should be a far more effective lesson to all children than any spider. Rats, of course, love climbing, and we constructed a special ladder for the growing family to perform gymnastic feats upon. Jenny, mother rat was called, perferred however, a human ladder, and to her the acme of bliss was a free license to climb up a girl's hair hiding herself in the thickness of it until only her snout and twinkling pink eyes were visible. Poor Jenny died of a tumour and was honoured by one foot of earth in a cabbage patch.

In the Centre Transept of the Crystal Palace, isolated within a square gauze tent, stands an intrepid man lecturing on bees—with the bees all about him. His tanned, weather-beaten face speaks of a life in the open air, and his smiling indifference to the "little fellows" proclaims him to be a friend and familiar of the bees.

He and they are on the best of terms: clearly they understand one another thoroughly. When, for instance, in the course of a learned dissertation on extractors, and "supers," and sections, a wandering bee settles on the lecturer's wrist, he stoops down and quietly drops the little creature on the step of the frame hive. The bee does not object—he takes the hint and goes inside.

The bee-tent is always surrounded by an admiring crowd while the lactures are being delivered. Some of the listeners are experts also, drawn to the Palace by the annual show of the Surrey Bee-Keepers' Association. Others are laymen, who know not the secret of the art of bee-culture. These stand and watch the lecturer in amazement. Their own limited experience leads them to believe that they are best avoided at all costs—for do they not possess stings?

"Wonderful," the chance spectator pronounces it, but the bee-keepers know that it is not so marvellous as it seems. The lecturer himself would tell you, if you asked him, that it is "quite easy"—only, of course, there is a "knack" in it.

His air of unconcern, however, is most striking. He remarks, in quite a casual way, that when changing hives the most effective method of dealing with bees which remain outside is to take a handful gently and place them in the entrance of the new hive. The stranger shudders at the idea, and wonders what would happen if he or she tried to perform the feat. Then the lecturer gives further proof of his daring. Having fumigated the hive with his "smoker," he take one or the oblong "sections" from the crate and holds it triumphantly aloft.

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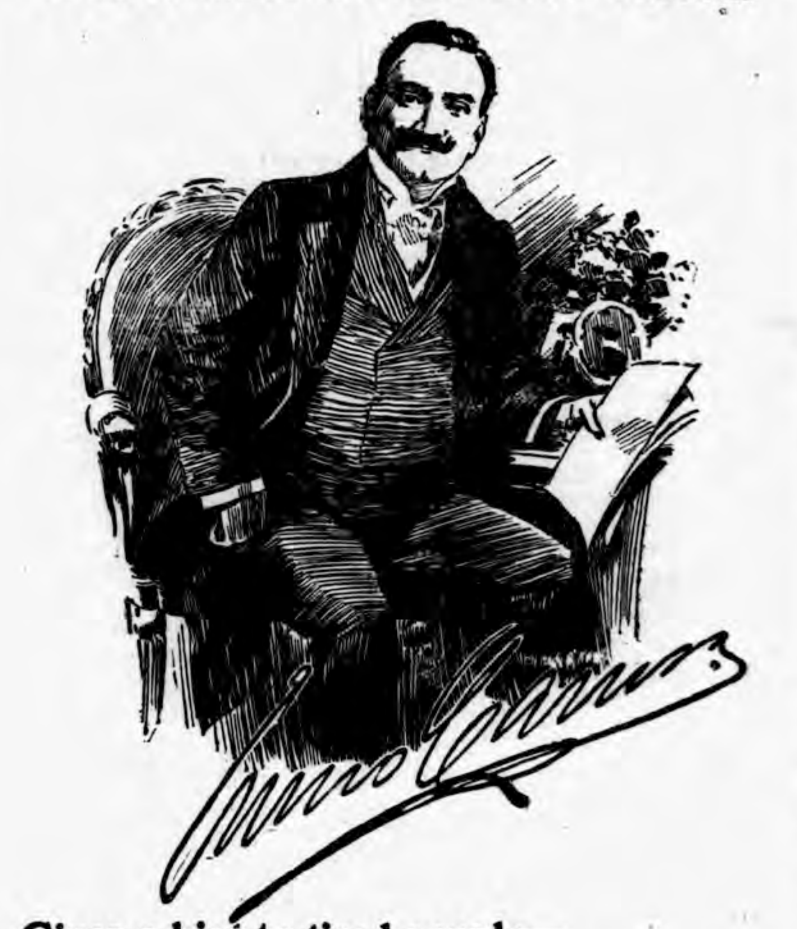

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:—"Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism | Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay | Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Nervous Debility | Influenza, Indigestion, Faintness

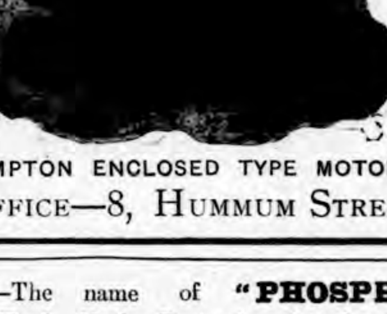
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.



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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. [illegible] by all Chemists [illegible] the World. [illegible] only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible]

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The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . . CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so [illegible] on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, [illegible], ENGLAND.

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Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11

The Bank of England rate of discount is 5 per cent.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	=	—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	—	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7-8	—	+ 1/8
2 months hence	31 13/16	—	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	69	=	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21	=	+ 1 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	=	+ 2 1/2
New York Demand	4·85 1/4	=	— 3/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	5 pr. ct.	—	+ 1
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8 "	=	+ 1/4
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2 "	=	+ 1/4
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 "	—	+ 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8 "	=	+ 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-8	—	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-2	—	+ 1/4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2,00,000 for various places.

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 170,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d. Bills on Calcutta.

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d. Transfers on Calcutta.

The Bombay mails of 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 12 1 1/2 Nov.-Dec. value steady.
WHEAT—Quiet.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 April-May sellers quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 47 —1/2 April-May value quiet.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 + 1/4 Oct.-Nov. buyers firm.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/4 plus 1/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	firm
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6·31 plus 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5/8 plus 1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	nil
Futures closed	quiet

Oct.-Nov. 5·94 plus 16	Nov.-Dec. 5·90 plus 14	Dec.-Jan. 5·90 plus 14
Jan.-Feb. 5·91 plus 14	Feb.-Mar. 5·93 plus 14	Mar.-Apr. 5·95 plus 13
Apr.-May 5·97 plus 14	May-June. 5·99 plus 14	June-July 6·00 plus 14

Receipts at U. S. Ports	51,000
Do. last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Do. do. Continent	7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·40+30 *
Futures, month of Dec.	11·16+40 *
Do. month of March	11·37+38 *

* Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 plus 1/4
Futures, month of Dec	11·21 plus 29
Do. month of Jan.	11·30 plus 29
Tone at close	steady.

All East Indian quotations are raised 1/16d. in Liverpool

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Oct.

Cotton	867	bales.
Wheat	3,595	cwts.
Linseed	2,960	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	119	do
Gingellyseed	283	do
Poppyseed	1,117	do
Groundnuts	663	do
Castorseed	1,320	do
Rice	6,170	do
Myrabollams	154	do
Cottonseed	2,503	do
Mowraseed	524	do
Gram	790	do
Joowar	1,212	do
Maize	401	do

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The weather has been fine and dry throughout the Peninsular during the week, except in the South where moderate rain has fallen. All crop accounts continue very satisfactory and prospects in Bombay for the ensuing season are excellent. Slight rain is wanted in some districts for the sowing of the Rabi crops, but this may come later on. The monsoon season generally has been well up to the average and all danger of a famine has been averted.

There is an easier tone in the money market since the holidays in Calcutta, as is shown in the Bank of Bengal cash balance just published, which gives a rise of 144 lakhs of rupees. The unusually high Bank rate of 7 per cent. per annum in September was reduced yesterday to 6 per cent. per annum. In Bombay, of course, there has been no stringency in the money market and our Bank rate was not advanced beyond 5 per cent., but that is a high rate for this season of the year and is a sign of the large industrial demands for money in this Presidency. The rapid advance in the price of cotton during the past fortnight, due to the scare in the trade caused by adverse reports of the American crop (coming after glowing accounts of a record crop for 1906-07) has caused a set back in the markets for mill shares, but with the good advices from practically all our growing districts regarding our Indian crop, there should be no scarcity of the raw material in this Presidency during the coming season. Prices will have to readjust themselves. It is not at all uncommon to have many and large fluctuations in cotton, in September and October, due to climatic conditions in the cotton growing States. However gloomy the reports coming to hand may now be, it is more than probable that ample has been grown and harvested for the world's supply. Many markets are now glutted with stocks, and abnormal prices for the raw material are not likely during the coming season.

COTTON.

The governing markets have fluctuated during the week, with the net result of a rise of about ·17 per lb. in Liverpool. Following the hurricanes causing extensive damage advised about a fortnight ago, rumours are now freely circulated of frost in certain States, and a reduction all round in crop estimates. It is impossible to fix any definite results of damage sustained, but the actual course of the market shows that the crop is not going to be on such a large scale as was freely anticipated a few weeks ago. The great question now is whether the recent rise has discounted whatever damage has occurred to the American crop, or whether higher prices can still be manipulated by the actual holders of cotton, and to what extent the trade can follow.

We give below our usual list of daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
October	5th..6·14	11·10
"	6th..6·30	10·80
"	8th..6·16	10·65
"	9th..6·12	10·90
"	10th..6·19	11·10
"	11th..6·31	11·40

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
October	5th..5·81	10·87
"	6th..5·81	10·48
"	8th..5·66	10·29
"	9th..5·72	10·45
"	10th..5·76	10·76
"	11th..5·90	11·16

Our local market has been firm and advancing but not in proportion to Americans. The result is that at current margins, East Indian cotton has attracted more attention and a very large business for export has resulted. Export houses both to Japan and Europe have been operating freely, both in spot cotton and also in contracts for forward delivery, and the daily turn-over has been on a large scale. The local mills have also been operating. In new crops the price of fine Broach has naturally advanced to a larger extent than that of medium and short stapled descriptions, and a fairly large business was reported up-to Rs. 265 for fine and Rs. 250 for good, March delivery. Oomra discriptions have also been in good demand at daily advancing rates. The Bengal crop is now slowly coming in to the up-country markets and receipts into Bombay will very shortly increase. There is a good enquiry from the Cownpore and other up-country mills for these early arrivals, and prices are still much above the parity of Bombay. But with the very large crop anticipated, there are free sellers for forward deliveries.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	427	560	Nil.
Central India	566	797	1
Barsee and Nuggur	Nil.	Nil.	1
Berars	377	607	1,086
Central Provinces	667	879	589
Total Oomras	2,037	2,843	1,677
Dhollera	986	1,814	1,074
Broach	290	290	Nil.
Compta and Dharwar	190	337	805
Westerns	358	446	104
Bengals, N-W-P	930	992	2,854
Bengals, Rajputana	123	131	212
Sind	80	80	Nil.
Persian	Nil.	39	148
American	"	64	Nil.
Egyptian	"	Nil.	"
Other Sorts	16	16	"
Total Bales	4,980	7,503	6,868

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	4,980
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th Oct.	7,062
Shipments for the week to Europe	10,681
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	7,839
Total	18,520
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th Oct.	
Europe	12,369
Japan	6,715
China	Nil,
Coast Ports	4,223
Total	23,307
Afloat in harbour for Europe	8,813
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	200

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	12,000 "

Oct.-Nov. 6·03 plus 9	Nov.-Dec. 5·99 plus 9	Dec.-Jan. 5·99 plus 9
Jan.-Feb. 6·01 plus 10	Feb.-Mar 6·03 plus 10	Mar.-Apl. 6·05 plus 10
Apl.-May. 6·07 plus 10	May-June 6·08 plus 9	June-July 6·09 plus 9

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	210
Do. fine	Dec.	"	209
Do. fine	Jan.	"	208
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	234
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	238
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	210
Do. fine	"	"	217
M G K A fine	"	"	225
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	188
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	249
Do. fine	Mar.	"	264

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—This market is firm as shippers have bought a fairly large quantity during the week for early shipment. Prices for new crop have also advanced in sympathy with spot. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.
December	" 7 14 0 R. T.
April-May	" 7 7 0 R. T.

RAPESEED is very firm. Stocks are extremely limited and a further advance is anticipated, owing to good demand. New crop quotations have also risen with a good enquiry. We quote:—

Ready Brown Guzerat...	Rs. 9-12-0 to 9-14-0
Do. Brown Cawnpore...	" 9-10-0
March-April Do.	" 7-12-0
April-May Do.	" 7- 8-6

POPPYSEED.—This market is also firm with a good demand for shipment. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 9-10-0 B. T.
March-April ...	" 8- 8-0 R. T.
April-May ...	" 8- 6-0 R. T.

CASTORSEED is firm and prices have advanced about half rupee per candy. We quote—

Ready	Rs. 40-0-0
December-January	" 36-8-0
April-May	" 33-0-0

GROUND NUTS have also advanced with a fair enquiry. We quote : Rs. 38-0-0 December-January.

COTTONSEED is steady and unchanged at Rs.18-4-0 December-January.

GINGELLYSEED.—Firm and prices are about Rs. 2-8-0 per candy higher than last week, with a good demand for shipment. We quote :—

85 per cent. Bold White Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 45
75 " " "	" 44
50 " " "	" 43
Black Beawar "	" 42

WHEAT.—There is nothing doing for export or for local mills. The only business reported is speculation amongst dealers.

Delhi White is quoted Rs. 4-8-6 April-May.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	36,514	cwts.
Linseed	17,121	"
Rape Rai and Mustard	3,553	"
Gingellyseed	12,527	"
Poppyseed	4,196	"
Groundnuts	1,684	"
Castorseed	13,723	"
Rice	52,262	"
Myrabollams	2,699	"
Cottonseed	20,255	"
Mowraseed	3,883	"
Gram	15,050	"
Joowar	9,892	"
Maize	720	"

FREIGHT.

This market is steady for near and forward shipments and good bookings are reported during the week at advancing rates. For Antwerp cotton was booked for October at 12s. The steamer Langdale for Hamburg booked seeds at 11s., and cotton at 12s. 6d. and in the same steamer, Genoa seeds at 11s. 6d. The 'Concillor for Dunkirk booked seeds at 11s. and cotton at 12s. 6d. For Marsseilles early shipment 12s. was paid for seeds. For Hamburg November shipment was booked at 11s to 11s. 3d. and December at 12s. For late January a good line was done for Hull at 12s. 6d, March to May busines is reported at 13s., single ports and speculators are are asking 13s. 6d. for open ports.

The fixtures reported include the steamer "Nidderdale" October loading at 10s. 6d. 1 p.p. and two steamers for February-March at 13 s. 6d.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	13th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	12th "	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	18th Sept.	4	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	21,22,585	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	3,35,933	Increase
Sundries	"	28,049	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	21,05,053	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	1,87,154	do
Credits on Securities	"	12,548	Decrease
Loans do.	"	24,24,975	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	7,73,094	do
Balance with other Banks	"	93,540	do
Sundries	"	19,094	Increase
Cash	"	7,02,964	Decrease

These figures show a falling off of about 36 1-4 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 144 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is practically unchanged at eleven thousand down. In Calcutta the official Bank rate was reduced one per cent. per annum, in Bombay and Madras the rate is unaltered at 5 per cent. per annum. The tone of the money market is easier, and will probably remain so for some weeks until the demand for moving the cotton crop arises on this side of India. For short fixed deposits the rate is 4 to 4 1- per cent.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council mile Bills during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rupees. one crore and thirty thousand. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday One crore was put up for tender, of which amount, 89·50 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s-4 1-32d and 10·50 lakhs in transfers at 1s-4 1-16d, tenderers at these rates receiving 18 per cent.

These rates show a reduction of one thirty second on those obtained at each allotment since the last week in August. For next week the amount advertised is reduced by twenty lakhs to eighty lakhs.

The mail of the 28th September brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, £160,000, silver and £10,000 gold to Calcutta also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	59,80,000
Bombay	"	7,70,000
Madras	"	11,80,000
Total..	Rs	79,30,000

The mail of the 5th October brings £100,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,80,000
Bombay	"	17,00,000
Madras	"	12,80,000
Total..	Rs.	71,60,000

The mail of the 12th October brings £10,000 silver, and £1,300,000 gold for Bombay, £150,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	68,50,000
Bombay	"	13,90,000
Madras	"	9,30,000
Total..	Rs.	91,20,000

EXCHANGE.

The market hung on at the old prices for bills until Thursday when the reduced rate obtained for Council Bills and the very large increase in the Bank of Bengal cash balance caused a reaction of 1-32. Merchants jumped in and a good line of business resulted at 1s 4 5/16d. 3 months' and 1s 4 15-32d 6 months' for delivery up to 15 November. Beyond that Banks would not buy except at the old rates.

In the meantime Bank remittance dropped 1-32 for near delivery, but no one minds that much as remitters are fully secured. With the rise in the Bank of England rate to 5 per cent. and discount up in London the bill rate went back to its original point and the supply of bills is automatically shut off. The future of the market depends entirely on the London money market which is now dearer than the Indian market.

EXCHANGE—Tone. Firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1/32d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do	do.		1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	171
Marks 3	do.	do.	140
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	163
Shanghai 30	do.	do.	220
Japan 30	do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The easier tone in the money market has caused an advance in Rupee paper. The tone of the market is quiet but steady, and there is a good Investors demand for small prices. A fair business is passing in the bazaar.

3 1-2 per cent, cash		Rs. 97-0
1st settlement 31st October		" 97-0
3 per cent cash		" 85-0

	Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103 0
4 per cent " "	1930	103 0
4 per cent " "	1932	103 0
4 per cent " "	1965	103 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102 8
5 per cent " "	1946	102 8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	119 0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102 8
4 per cent "	1964-65	102 8

BULLION.

The prices of silver has advanced about Rs. 108 owing to purchases in London by the Indian American Governments and the Indian Bazaar. The daily offtake is about 50 bars and the tone of the market is firm.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	23 15 6
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 9
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 1 9
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81 12 0
Do. 1st settlement	81 13 0
Do. 2nd do	81 8 0

PIECE GOODS.

There is a better feeling in the market this week and prices are steady with a tendency to increase.

GREY SHIRTINGS are selling at better rates than last week.

WHITES.—There is an enquiry for wide Nainsooks and the better quality of mills.

The following statement of Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. (Including deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

Description.		Stock on 31st August 1906.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in September 1906.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	28,291	7,198	2,605	9,803
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	37,916	9,537	4,536	14,073
Cotton Yarns	Bales	7,991	1,165	1,589	2,754
Copper Braziers	Tons	16	30	98	128
Yellow Metal Braziers	Tons	62	111	298	409

Description.	Stock on 30th Sept. 1906.	Increase or Decrease on 31st August 1906.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th September. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cotton Piece-goods	27,684	— 606	18,620	18,856	20,238	23,685	42,169
Cotton Piece-goods	35,201	—2715	25,106	23,527	11,343	33,319	41,193
Cotton Yarns	7,677	— 314	6,587	3,884	2,023	2,268	2,879
Copper Braziers	95	+ 79	393	1,219	222	616	29
Yellow Metal Braziers	34	— 28	1,552	2,040	96	993	33

Shipments of Goods for the month of September 1906 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—					
Bleached and White	8900000	2200000	1500000	8800000	6200000*
Unbleached & Grey	6350000	1000000	7900000	16100000	4400000*
Dyed and Colored	5500000	1200000	1400000	6000000	3100000*
Printed	6500000	2300000	1800000	8100000	8200000*
TWIST AND YARNS—					
Dyed and bleached	280000	360000	520000	220000	89000†
Unbleached & Grey	460000	....	330000	430000	20000†

* yards. † lbs.

Total Shipment of Salt.—11,000 tons.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Hongkong. No telegram received			
Shanghai	90,000	43,000	2,500

The local market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Copper has jumped to £108 and yellow metal to 8 3-4d. a lb. These prices were never touched before. No business is reported with England, but there are numerous resales amongst dealers at rates under home equivalents. The market has a speculative tendency.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets are firm but with the near approach of Diwalli holidays there is very little at present.

COAL.

This market is steady. Sales are reported of Heilger's Anthracite at Rs. 12/12 and Standard at Rs. 12/8 January to June, and of Lawrie's Anthracite same shipment at Rs. 12/4. A sale is also reported of Singareni coal at Rs. 13.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and some of the Companie. have more or less declined in prices. Bank of Bombay shares in the beginning of the week changed hands at Rs. 1,412 1/2 later on at Rs. 1,405 and at the end of this week they are weak at Rs. 1,390. Bank of India, Limited shares have changed hands at Rs. 7 to 8 premium per share. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 497 1/2 and later on they have declined to Rs. 490. Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 535. Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 105. In Mill Companies, Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,090 X. D. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 460. Howard and Bullough are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 590. Imperials are quiet at Rs. 315. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 532 1/2. Jamshed at Rs. 205. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 780. Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 3,595. Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 215. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,630 C. D. In Press Companies Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 597 1/2, New Berar at Rs. 500, Indian Cotton at Rs. 131 1/4. In Miscellenous Companies Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 710. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 530, Kemps at Rs. 217. Oriental G. S. Life A. Co's shares at Rs. 145. The rest are quiet at previous quotation.

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

SEND TRIAL FOR BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 2,951 tons, Captain J Goodman, sailed yesterday for Chitagong in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Nidderdale, 2,731 tons, Captain J C Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Mombasa, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzfels, 3,558 tons, Captain G Battuman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 399 cases of explosives.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain E Guionnett, will sail to-day for Novmea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Nidderdale s	Alexander	Mombasa, Oct 3
	Schargfels s	Battuman	Hamburg, Sept 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Gloamin s	Learmouth	Karachi
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta
	Clan Macnab s	Goodwin	Chittagong

THE steamer Armand Behic Captain Guionnett, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Novmea, &c

THE steamer Nidderdale, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCTOBER 12.

The P and O s s Oriental (extra) arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Zanzibar for Bombay this morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 672 cwts old metal, H Narayen ; 30 bales cotton, 2,101 cwts methiseed and 140 cwts cashew nuts, Baner and Krause ; 55 bales wool, E Dossa.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—100 cwts gum J Nurbhiram.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechur.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,350 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee and Omersey 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tokio s—25 bales hemp, Ebjee and Omersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Counsellor s—1,511 cwts myrabollams, Bechur ; 2,000 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed and 4,520 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 510 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee and Oomersey : 50 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 19 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co 8 bales aloe fibre, T V and Godse Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—110 cwts turmeric and 245 cwts methi seed, R Jewandas ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—66 cwts poplates T Canjee ; 122 cwts Sharkfins K N Miani ; 300 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Malta s—4 chests opium Pherozesha B Petit and Co ; 10 chests opium Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—15 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 75 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, October 13.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 13th instant from 4 p.m.
2. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect this Corps at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 16th instant, at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 13.

Parade for to-day.
There will be Battery Drill and 1" Aiming Rifle Practice on the 6" B L Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort for No 1 and 2 Co.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p.m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp.
Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 13.

243—Detail of Parades :—
To-day Saturday the 13th Instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps. Subject—Skirmishing and signals.

II.—A meeting of Officers will be held at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

244—Wednesday the 17th instant—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on their own School parade grounds at the following hours—"K" Company to parade with "H" Company :—Dress—Uniform Drill order.

"I" Coy—7·15 a.m., "M" Coy—7-45 a.m., "H" Coy—8-30 a.m., and "L" Coy—9 a.m.

Wednesday the 17th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers. Dress—Drill Order. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grand Road, Mahaluxmi, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

245—Issue of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

Energy, Ambition, Cheerfulness, Strength, a Splendid Appetite, and Perfect Health

may be secured by all who follow the example of the young lady who gives this testimonial :

"Every spring, for years, I used to have intolerable headaches and total loss of energy, so that the season which should be welcomed by me was a dread ; for, as the [illegible] days arrived, they brought to [illegible] and pain. A friend advised me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

I commenced using it and have not had since then the first symptom of headache. My appetite is splendid, and I perform my duties with a cheerfulness and energy that surprise myself. I take pleasure in telling all my friends of the merit of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

ECZEMA

A LOCAL PREACHER PRAISES Zam-Buk

IT is hard to imagine a more irritable, agonising, and distressing condition than that of the sufferer from eczema. This is a disease of the epidermis or outer layer of the skin, which does not mature, and allows the watery portion of the blood to exude, forming scabs or incrustations which, on being removed, leave a red, angry, irritable, itching surface. Wonderfully soothing and curative is the application of Zam-Buk spread on a fresh piece of lint night and morning, as the following testimony of Mr. John Millett Harris, a well-known local preacher living at Lyng, near Norwich, goes to prove. Mr. Harris, who is prominently identified with the Primitive Methodist body, said to a "Norwich Mercury" reporter :—"Two years ago eczema made its appearance, breaking out in a small spot on my arm. At first it was only slight, but it gradually spread almost all over my body. The irritation became something fearful. There were raw places on my body which seemed as though they were constantly being burned by fire. I would have given any money to have been free from it and able to keep at work. As for trying to get rid of it, I was attended by two doctors, tried liquid medicines and any amount of remedies, including zinc and other ointments, but nothing seemed to give me any relief. I got terribly weak, and even the food I took appeared to do me but little good.

"At last a circular came by post describing Zam-Buk, the new herbal balm. I sent for some and applied it at once. Directly it was rubbed on the sores I felt relieved. At the same time, I may add, I took a couple of bile beans, which regulated my bowels and doubtless helped the outward applications of Zam-Buk. Both were worth infinitely more than they had cost me. Wherever I applied Zam-Buk the sores healed wonderfully, the rawness went at once, *the eczema patches lost their 'fire,'* and I very soon felt all right. I have lately been up at four o'clock every morning stone-raising, and have quite recovered my old strength. I attribute this entirely to Zam-Buk, aided by bile beans, and have given some of the balm to many people, all of whom state they have derived great benefit from using it."

Every Home from Colombo . . . . . . to Calcutta needs Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk has proved invaluable for eczema, gouty eczema, prickly heat, Delhi sores, mosquito-bites, stings, sunburn, heat rashes, blisters, chafing, itch, cramp, stiff joints, raw chins, blackheads, ulcers, festering sores, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, ringworm, chills, sprains, strains, bad legs, blind and bleeding piles, swollen knees, inflamed patches, boils, abscesses, pimples, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, toothache, and for all diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk for Re. 1 per box. Post paid and packed free, Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price, Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address : the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand-rd., Calcutta.

FREE! Send this coupon and anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for Free Sample.
B. G, 13-10-06

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

Mosquitos AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT Pond's Extract

Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Desk 'H,' 48, Great Russell St., W.C.

SWAN
Registered Trade Mark
GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain through all British Merchants.
No. 600.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

THIS TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

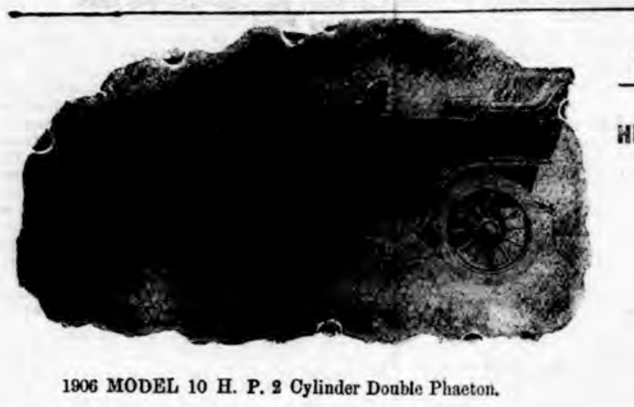
Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6. Your Chemist sells it.

ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.



1906 MODEL 10 H. P. 2 Cylinder Double Phaeton.

DARRACQ.
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
DEPT. K.
Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.
B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.
B 35491, Rs. 22.
B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.
B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.
B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.
B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.
B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.
B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.
46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.
B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.
B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.
B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.
B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.
B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.
B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.
B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.
44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.
B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.
B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.
15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.
B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.
B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 8.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY

BY THE WAY.

An interesting piece of testimony to the healthin of the strictly vegetarian regimen of the Trappist monks is given by Dr. N. A. utterfiled (district surgeon, Underberg, Polela, Natal), who writes in the "British Medical Journal" this week:—I have had two years' close experience and connection with the Trappists, both as medical attendant and as being a Catholic in creed myself. I have studied them and investigated their life, habits, and diet, and though I should be very backward in adopting it myself, as no suited to me individually, the great bulk of them are in absolutely ideal health and strength, seldom ailing, capable of vast work, mental and physical. Their life is very simple and very regular. A healthier body of men and women, with perfect equanimity of temper—this latter I lay great stress on,—it would be difficult to find. Health beams in their eyes and countenances and actions. Only in sickness or prolonged journeys are they allowed any strong foods—meats, eggs, &c.,—or any alcohol. They have a large place, "Reichenau," close to me.

A domestic servant entered the greengrocer's shop. If you please, missis says you've made a mistake about the tomatoes. You've charged sixpence a pound, and the paper says they're only fourpence." The greengrocer scowled. "Tell your missis my price is sixpence, and she can take 'emor leave 'em." The girl left, and the greengrocer unburdened himself. "Drat them newspapers," he said, "they'll be the ruin of me. The minute the market gets full of tomatoes or anything else, and a few barrowmen go out and sell things at a ridiculous price, somebody sticks it in the papers, and all my customers grumble." I suggested that when tomatoes were to be bough very cheaply the greenrocer should buy some and reduce his prices. "It can't be done," he said with emphasis. "I can't wait all day at Shudehill on the chance of a glut of something in the afternoon. I've got my shop to look after. I go down there in the morning and do my marketing at the same time as other people, and when I buy at fourpence wholesale I must charge sixpence retail." I suggested that he should explain matters to his customers. "Explain?" he answered, almost contemptuously. "Why, they won't let me get a word in edgeways. I'm a thief, ond I'm extortionate and a grab-all, and heaven knows what. The other day a customer paid threepence tram fare to go to town in order to buy a pound of tomatoes at fourpence, to convince me that my price was extortionate. You can't explain to people who'll do that sort of thing."

London was joyfully celebrating the capture of Buenos Ayres about this time century ago and now come papers from that city containig accounts of the celebration of the centenary of its recapture from the British which had taken place before London had heard the news of the original seizue. A medal, it appears, has been struck with this inscription: "The Argentine Nation Commemorates the First Centenary of the Reconquest." High Mass was celebrated in the church from whose roof hang the captured British flags, and in whose walls are embedded the shot from British cannon. South African history in later years, makes it of interest to recall the fact that the disastrous expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1806 might easily have lost us Cape Colony. Sir Home Popham had charge of the Fleet at Capetown after the Colony was taken from the Duch, and when he sailed for the La Plate, without authority from home, he left the Colony at the mercy of any hostile sea-Power. It was only want of knowledge on the part of England's enemies of the time that prevented them from recapturing Cape Colony. For thus leaving the Cape defenceless Popham was tried by court-martial on his return from Buenos Ayres, and was severely reprimanded. The storming of Montevideo was the one really creditable feat of arms duringthe whole unfortunate expedition. That was a magnificent piece of work, and not the least of the renown was won by a lad of seventeen, afterwards General Everard, who led the forlorn hode. His nephew, Colonel Everard, has just been appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant of Meath by the present Government. The Geural who failed to recapture Buenos Ayres in 1807 was cashierod from the Army on his return home. He was General Whitelocke, and his name gave rise to the toast of the day: "Success to grey hairs, but bad luck to white locks!"

The Cunard Company have gone a long way back for the name of the leviathan that is to be launched today, but even though they went to classical Latin for it—Mauretania, of course, is the acient Roman name for Morocco—it is something that thoy were able to find a place-name that had already the distinctive "ia" termination and wanted no alien affix to make it conform fo the Cunard rule. English place-names have not helped much to facilitate the task of naming Cunarders, so few of them have the proper ending. In one or two instances the Company have taken a place-name and finished it off in their own way. The Cardigansbire place-name Caron and the little Irish town Lucan, for example, were Latinised to christen the Caronia and the Lucania. A Cunard director, questioned recently about the naming of ships declared that it was harder than naming babies "Would you like to name a Cunarder?" he said. "Very well, just find us a place-name ending in 'ia' that has not been appropriated, and you will save us a world of worry. Our rule is simple, but the available names are few." Why not the Ruritania, if Mr. Anthony Hope does not mind?

A national custom which is ofton puzzling to foreign visitors is that of free seats and collecting-plates in English Protestant churches. In the churches of the Continent, of course, the general practice is that one pays for one's seat. If you enter a cathedral in France you must, if you occupy a chair, pay for the possession In Roman Catholic churches here it is usual to make a small payment on entering, and this is analogous to the foreign method. A Frenchman on a visit to Manchester not long ago attended service in one of our perish churches. With him was a party of English friends. The foreigner was seated at the outer end of the pew. The plate came round in due course, and the visitor was the first to deposit a coin in it. The collector was about to pass the plate along to his English friends when the Frenchman interposed: "Ah, no. I have paid for all the seats."

The English weather statistics of the last three months, June, July, and August, published by the "*Lancet*" this week, show that while the summer here, as elsewhere, has been an exceptionally dry one, Manchester has been the wettest city in England. There have been 58 wet days, whereas most places have had only thirty or forty. Glasgow has been a close competitor with 50 wet days, Birmingham had 34, and London only 24. When it did rain in Glasgow, however, it must have rained harder, for the total fall was 8·58in., as against our 6·58in. Turning to the sunshine records, we find Glasgow and Manchester sharing an evil pre-eminence as the dullest spots in England, Manchester having had 497 hours and Glasgow 474; we have thus had an average of less than 5 hours' sunshine a day. Birmingham had 535 hours and London 693. A curious example of the effect of purely local thunderstorms, and therefore of the difficulty of forecasting rain, is afforded by the rainfall of Lowestoft and Yarmouth. At Lowestoft the total fall was only 2·44in.; at Yarmouth, only nine miles away, it was 5·90in. There were twice as many rainy days in the north and north-west as in the south and south-east.

He had been to his garden at Northenden and was returning on the 'bus top, nursing some cabbages. Another amateur gardener sat beside him, and they talked,

"How are the youngsters?"

"Bad, awful bad; drooping and dying every day. Makes me quite disheartened."

"Sorry for that; what's the matter with 'em?"

"Oh, all the same—club-foot."

"Can't you physic 'em?"

"No; there's no cure. They've got to die, and I'm thinking of making short work of the lot."

A third passenger had listened to the conversation. It excited his curiosity. "Excuse me," he said; "what was the disease you mentioned?"

"Club-foot."

"But I didn't know that was fatal."

"Well, it is—terrible fatal."

"And you have lost several young ones?"

"Yes, several score."

"Several score? Goodness gracious, what of?"

"Why, cabbages, of course."

The stereotyped spelling of the present day, which we all seem to hold so dear, was by no means sacred to our ancestors, who spelled as they or their printers pleased. Even as late as the middle of the eighteenth century they would spell a word in two or three different ways within as many lines. In a Scotish manuscript of the first half of the eighteenth century, for example, the word "chapel" appears not only in the modern form, but also as chapell, chappel, chappell, cheaple, cheeple, chaple, and chpple. The same liberty was taken even with proper names. In a seventeenth-century will the family name of the testator appers under five different forms. In those days there was no distinction between the Smiths and the Smythes.

TO LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

[Whom Mr. William Watson has attacked.]

Misguided King, thy prostrate form
Is now a thing to dance gavottes on,
For thou hast raised a fearful storm
Wihtin the breast of William Watson.
No longer Abdul 'tis that's Dunned,
'Tis you he chooses now to bonnet,
And all your failings he has crammed
Within the compass of a sonnet.
Yet need you feel but small alarm,
For he did Abdul little harm.

—*The World*—

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P. W. DEPARTMENT, Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.

DR. COOK.

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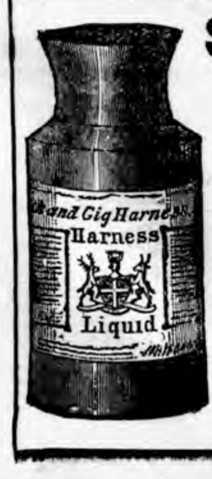

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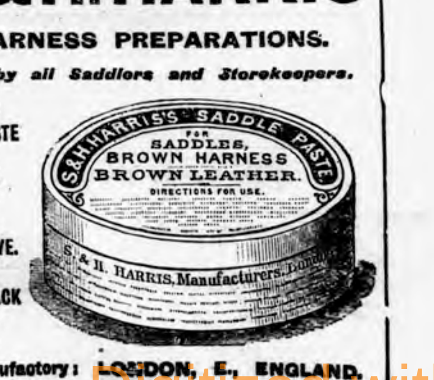

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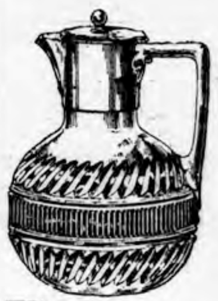

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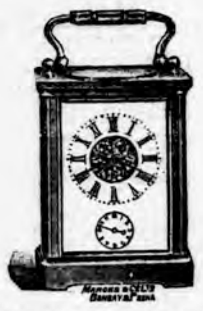

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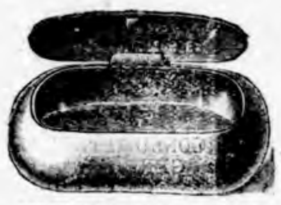

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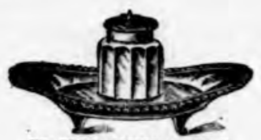

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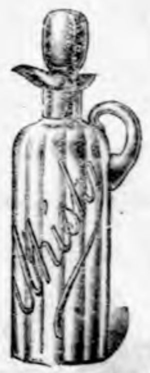

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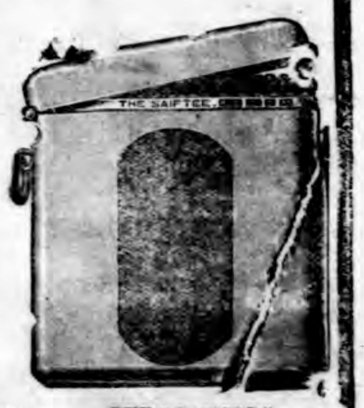

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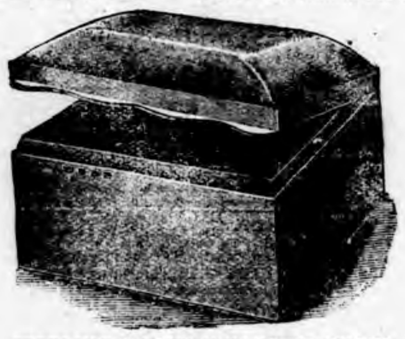

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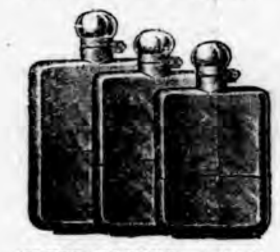

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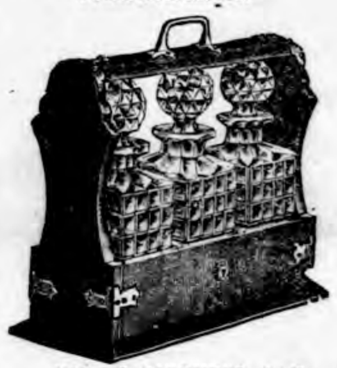

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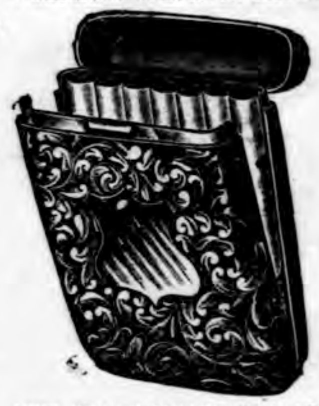

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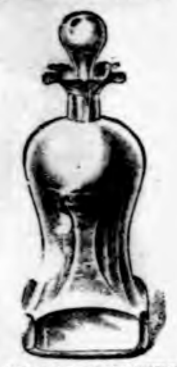

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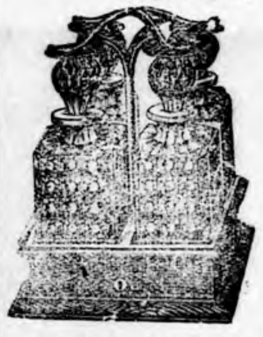

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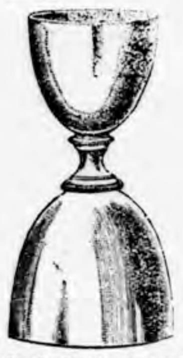

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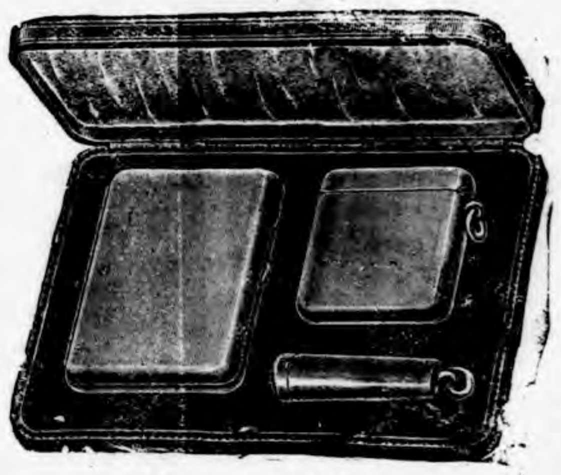

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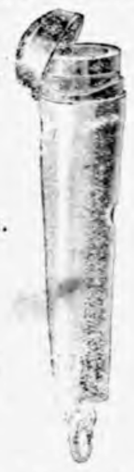

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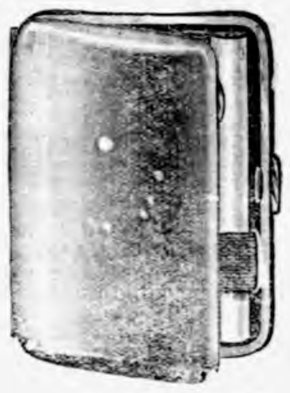

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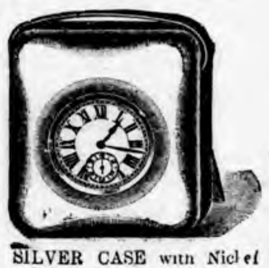

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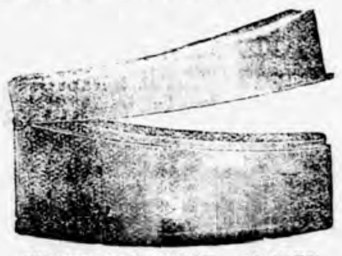

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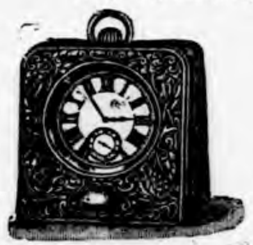

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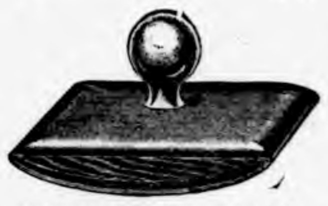

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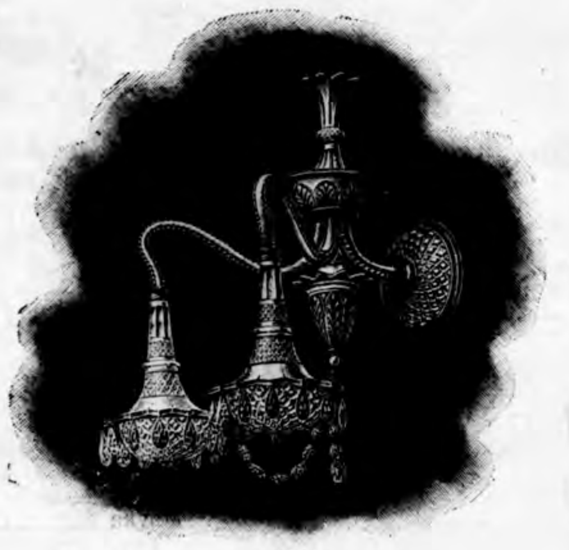

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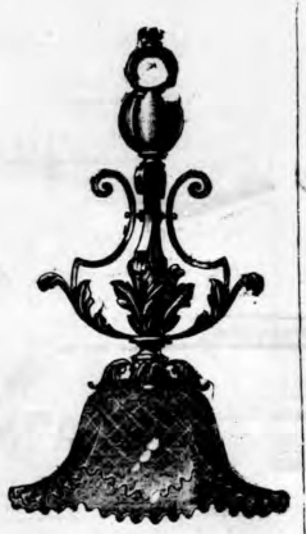

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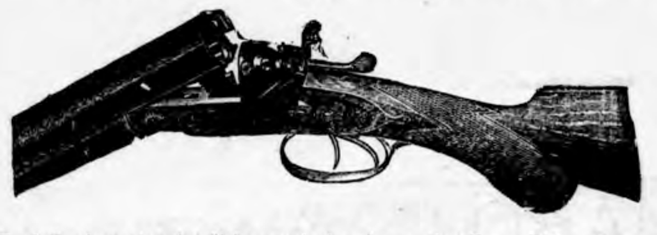

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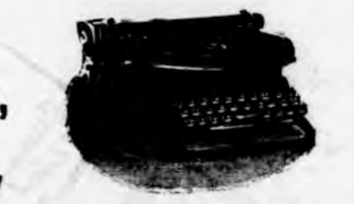

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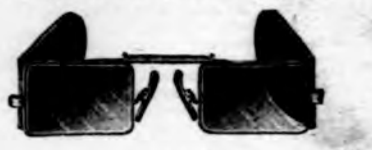

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